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Guatemalans wait to vote for the new constituent assembly.

## New Party in Guatemala Leads Vote for Assembly

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — A newly formed center-right party took the lead in Guatemala's capital Monday as results trickled in from the rest of the country after elections for an 88-member constituent assembly.

Electoral officials said the Union of the National Center won 25 percent of the vote in the capital, followed by the center-left Christian Democratic Party, with 20 percent.

Two traditional rightist parties running jointly, the National Liberation Movement and the Authentic National Center, came in third, with 13 percent. They had been expected to do better.

The National Center, headed by Jorge Carlos Nicolle, a millionaire newspaper publisher, ran an extensive campaign and had been expected to do well in Guatemala City.

The 70-percent turnout Sunday was surprisingly high, but 25 percent of the votes were invalidated.

There was evidence of widespread confusion among Guatemalans' largely peasant population, but political analysts said they expected votes also suggested protest by some voters.

They said many voters were cynical about the chances of democracy after 30 years of vote-rigging and military coups.

Seventeen parties and two political committees, ranging from the far right to the center left, campaigned in the elections.

# Herald Tribune

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Algeria	4.00 Dz.	Iceland	15.720	Norway	4.00 Nkr.
Austria	19.5.	Italy	1200 Lire	Oron	0.700 Nob.
Bahrain	0.600 Dm	Jordan	420 Frs	Portugal	0.50 Esc.
Bulgaria	40.000 L.	Korea	500 Shs	Rio	0.20 R.
Canada	C\$ 1.20	Kuwait	500 Frs	Riyal of Saudi	0.20 R.
Cyprus	0.00 D.L.	Lebanon	0.50 L.	Saudi	100 Pcs.
Denmark	7.00 D.L.	Libya	LDN 0.35	Sweden	6.00 Kr.
Egypt	100 P.	Luxembourg	9.20 D.L.	Switzerland	2.20 SFr.
Falkland	4.00 D.L.	Morocco	5.00 D.L.	Tunisia	0.20 Dir.
France	5.50 F	Moscow	35 Cents	U.S.A.	0.20 U.S.
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Moscow	1.50 D.L.	U.S.S.R.	4.50 Rub.
Great Britain	70 D.	Moscow	1.50 D.L.	U.S.S.R.	5.00 Rub.
Greece	115 Drs.	Nigerian	170 K.	Yugoslavia	120 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Fighting Mars New Accord in Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Shells pounded residential areas of Beirut and gunfire echoed through the city Monday following a night of violence in which nine people were killed and 30 wounded, the police said. It was the heaviest fighting in three weeks.

The violence occurred only hours after militia groups on both sides of the divided Lebanese capital agreed to stop fighting and adhere to a government peace plan. No one on either side could offer an explanation for the latest fighting.

Shoppers and office workers fled in panic from open spaces in mostly Moslem West Beirut as shells crashed into buildings west of the Green Line, which divides the city.

Cars carrying Moslem militiamen from Druze and Shiite Moslem groups raced toward the confrontational line, separating them from the Christian Lebanese Forces militia and units of the Lebanese Army.

The violence increased suddenly late Sunday after the Lebanese Forces announced it would accept a government plan under which the army would start taking over responsibility for security throughout the city on Wednesday. The Moslem Druze and Shiite militias had accepted the plan earlier.

Fadi Frei, commander of the Christian militia, broke a long silence Sunday and agreed to the peace plan, saying he would accept the army in predominantly Christian East Beirut if it simultaneously moved into West Beirut.

"We will be there in September," said Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman.

The official Soviet press agency Tass on Sunday rejected a U.S. offer to attend talks in Vienna, partly because the Reagan administration insisted on raising nuclear arms control issues as well as restrictions on space weapons.

Mr. Speakes said the United States still wanted to discuss nuclear arms control in Vienna. He said the White House did not know if the Tass rejection reflected Moscow's official position. In the past, he said, Soviet leaders have reversed the press agency's initial reaction.

"The Soviets through Tass — is it official?" Mr. Speakes said.

He said they "indicated they would not accept our proposal," and added: "But we will be there."

Mr. Speakes said the United States would not make a dramatic gesture in Vienna, such as sitting alone at the negotiating table.

He said he did not know what

would happen if the Russians "stone-wall" and do not come to the talks.

President Ronald Reagan quickly accepted a Soviet proposal Friday that the United States and the Soviet Union begin talks in Vienna in September on the banning of weapons in space. These would include anti-satellite weapons and the missile defense system Mr. Reagan wants to build.

TASS rejected Mr. Reagan's suggestion that the talks also explore ways to resume negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and reducing strategic weapons.

■ Formal Rejection Expected

Western diplomats say that the Kremlin's negative response to Washington on talks on space weapons indicates it will probably back down from its offer to start negotiations in September, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The diplomats, experts on disarmament, said the tone of a Soviet statement issued Sunday reinforced their view that Moscow had not expected the Reagan administration to accept the call for talks and would look for ways to withdraw its proposal.

The Soviet response suggested that whatever the Americans say



Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union and President Ronald Reagan talk during a barbecue given at the White House for the diplomatic corps in Washington.

## U.S. Plans to Attend Weapons Talks Despite Soviet Rejection on Agenda

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States said Monday that it planned to attend proposed negotiations on space weapons with the Soviet Union in September even though Moscow has rejected U.S. proposals for an agenda.

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The Soviet response suggested that whatever the Americans say

about the talks, Moscow will describe their attitude as unacceptable and blame Reagan for scrapping them," a diplomat said.

In London, a U.S. arms control official said, "we are not going to foreclose any options." He said negotiations on space weapons, proposed again Friday by Moscow, "could give them a face-saving way of getting back into the wider arms talks."

NATO sources forecast heavy diplomatic activity, including "talks about talks," during the next few weeks. They said both sides would maneuver for advantage in a cat-and-mouse game as the U.S. presidential election approaches.

■ Talks With Dobrynin

President Reagan may have used a White House barbecue to discuss arms talks with Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union. The Associated Press reported. Both sides declined to reveal what was said.

Mr. Dobrynin was seated between Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz during the dinner Sunday night in honor of the diplomatic corps.

Earlier, while Mr. Reagan was greeting his guests, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dobrynin talked in a corner away from the other 380 guests.



## 2 Ex-Ministers Face Bonn Trial For Corruption

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The Bonn District Court officially confirmed Monday corruption charges against Otto Lambdorff, who resigned last week as West Germany's economics minister. It also upheld indictments against both Mr. Lambdorff's predecessor and a senior official of the big Flick holding company.

The step, which had been expected, opened the way for a trial in the fall. The defendants will be Mr. Lambdorff, Hans Friderichs, former economics minister and currently chairman of West Germany's second largest bank, and Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former deputy chairman of the Flick industrial group.

The indictment alleges that Mr. von Brauchitsch paid Mr. Friderichs \$140,740 between 1975 and 1977 and Mr. Lambdorff \$50,000 in 1977 and 1980 in order to influence a government decision to grant Flick tax waivers totaling \$175 million. The charges carry a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.

Both Mr. Friderichs and Mr. Lambdorff are members of the Free Democratic Party, which was a coalition partner of the Social Democrats when the payoffs allegedly were made. In the fall of 1982, Mr. Lambdorff was a key figure in persuading the Free Democrats to switch their allegiance to the Christian Democrats. The Free Democrats are now the junior partner in a coalition with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Mr. Friderichs, chairman of the Dresdner Bank, disclosed through a spokesman that he intended to ask to be temporarily relieved of his duties when the trial begins.

The court dropped charges lodged by the Bonn prosecutor last November against two secondary figures in the Flick affair — Horst Riemer, former economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, and Manfred Nemitz, a former Flick manager.

All have denied the allegations.

Mr. Friderichs, 53, served as economics minister from 1972-77, when Mr. Lambdorff, 57, took over.

Mr. von Brauchitsch, 57, left Flick after investigators began looking into allegations of illegal political donations.

The court statement said the charges may be reduced to accepting favors, which carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison or a fine.

The charges stem from payments allegedly channeled in exchange for giving a favorable tax ruling on Flick's profits from the 1975 sale of Daimler-Benz automotive stock worth about \$730 million. The tax exemptions saved the company about \$164 million. The Economics Ministry granted the tax exemptions to Flick on reinvestments deemed beneficial in West Germany, even though much of the money was reinvested abroad.

Under West German law, the company would have lost more than half of its capital gains to taxes unless it showed the investments were beneficial to the nation.

It is the first time in West Germany's postwar history that a federal minister has faced criminal charges. The Justice Ministry has said.

Mr. Lambdorff was succeeded by Martin Bangemann, also a Free Democrat, who was sworn into office last Thursday.

Flick, one of West Germany's largest holding companies, controls or has interest in a number of industrial concerns, including manufacturers of paper, chemicals, steel products, locomotives, cars and tanks.

## Cracking the 40-Hour Workweek Cost West German Unions Dearly

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany's longest and most damaging strike, which shut down the prosperous auto industry and idled nearly half a million workers, is expected to end this week after costing billions of dollars in lost sales.

Perhaps the most harmful consequence of the bitter battle over a shorter workweek may be the erosion of a social consensus between labor and management that was once considered the foundation of West Germany's postwar economic miracle.

In exchange for moderate wage demands over the years, labor unions were gradually given more of a say in running companies, encouraging attitudes of cooperation and responsibility that evoked envy in other countries.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl quickly lined up behind the employers, saying that the union demands were "absurd and dumb." After both sides had hunkered down in a stalemate that stretched the strike into seven weeks, a special arbitrator, Georg Leber, finally brokered a

compromise after 21 hours of negotiations.

The complex package calls for a reduction in the workweek to 38½ hours and a 2.2 percent increase in pay starting next April. Meanwhile, individual workers will receive a pay increase of 3.3 percent and a special indemnity of about 250 Deutsche marks (\$90).

To break the barrier of a 40-hour workweek, union leaders had to relinquish some of their hard-won powers, such as control of work schedules.

While neither labor nor management was pleased with the final deal, the gathering impact of the long strike compelled both sides to reach an agreement before the vacation season. Labor Minister Norbert Blüm warned that the national economy would suffer "catastrophic damage" if the strike lasted until September.

West German car companies lost more than \$3 billion worth of sales during the shutdown, while the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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■ New factory orders in the U.S. rose 1.9 percent in May, the sharpest increase in nearly a year. Page 7.

■ TOMORROW

■ Jerry Urban is the outspoken, controversial voice of the Polish government. Insights.

■ Tremors Shake Aswan Dams

■ Katsuhisa Ezaki

For more than three months the public has been absorbed by a series of threats against Ezaki Glico, a major candy company.

The saga began March 18 when the president of Glico, Katsuhsa Ezaki, was kidnapped by three men while he was seated in a tub at his home outside Kobe.

Three days later Mr. Ezaki, 42, managed to escape — unarmed and without paying the \$4.3 million in cash or the 220 pounds (99 kilograms) of gold bullion that had been demanded.

</div

## Once in Land of Plenty, Venezuelans Now Face Serious Belt-Tightening

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

CARACAS — Flaunting large cars, imported clothes, expensive liquor and consumer gadgets of all kinds, and protected by the oil earnings of a spendthrift state, Venezuelans have long been viewed as almost caricatures of the new rich of Latin America.

Even among the two million or so inhabitants of the hillside slums overlooking Caracas the idea of austerity seemed alien. There was always credit to buy refrigerators, color television sets and cars so long as a weekly wage package was assured.

But times are changing. Unemployment has doubled to 15 percent over the past two years. Oil earnings can no longer finance cheap imports. And Venezuelans are being forced to accept the idea that for the moment at least, prosperity is over.

"People thought that a change of government would be enough to resolve everything," said one senior official in the Social Democratic administration that took office in February. "They still don't want to recognize the depth of the crisis."

Spending patterns have begun to change, not only among the poor, whose earnings must now be dedicated exclusively to satisfying immediate needs, but also among the middle classes, who have been forced to cancel annual shopping trips to Miami and think of selling their second cars.

Even the most entrenched symbol of Venezuela's affluence — its record as the world's largest per capita consumer of Scotch whisky — is being threatened. "It's becoming

socially unacceptable to drink rum," one banker said.

Yet, on a national scale, the idea of austerity is still resisted. "People can't understand that they no longer have a paternalistic government that can resolve everything with money," said Simón Alberto Consalvi, minister of the president's secretariat.

For decades, oil earnings provided enough wealth to spawn a rich elite as well as improve the social welfare of the mass of the population. From 1960 to 1980, for example, life expectancy rose from 57 to 67 years while illiteracy dropped from 37 percent to 18 percent as the state spent heavily on health, education and food subsidies.

The 1973 oil price rise multiplied the country's revenues, not only prompting the government to embark on vast new industrial complexes and promise every Venezuelan a permanent job, but also producing a foreign exchange surplus that enabled Venezuela to buy itself regional political importance.

"When I was ambassador to the United Nations," Mr. Consalvi recalled, "I remember taking along a check for \$100 million for the UN's special fund."

After the nationalization of Venezuela's oil industry in 1976 was followed three years later by a new world oil price increase, expansion of the state's economic role continued with such momentum that budgets were supplemented by foreign credits when oil earnings suddenly began falling in 1981.

Before the Venezuelan currency was finally devalued in early 1983, about \$11 billion in capital was allowed to leave the country. And even after the devaluation, so large

### Dominicans to Increase Gas Prices to Satisfy IMF

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — The government has decided to increase the price of gasoline after months of resisting demands that it do so from the International Monetary Fund officials here say.

The IMF has made price increases a condition of giving the Dominican Republic the second installment of a three-year loan of more than \$460 million.

Tens of millions of dollars in aid from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank, as well as the renegotiation of the Dominican Republic's \$2.4-billion foreign debt, are also contingent upon coming to terms with the IMF.

The Dominican officials say that the government, when it broke off negotiations with the IMF over the

### Election Held In Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

fuel issue last month, recognized that subsidies that have kept the cost of gasoline artificially low would have to be eliminated if the country were to regain economic health.

In April, more than 60 Dominicans were killed and hundreds injured in three days of street riots after President Salvador Jorge Blanco sharply increased the prices of some foods, medicines and most imported goods in response to demands by the IMF.

The president and his aides were said to have believed that the Dominican people needed time before shouldering another increase in prices. When the IMF remained adamant that the price of gasoline be doubled to about \$1.76 a gallon, Mr. Jorge Blanco suspended negotiations with the monetary fund.

Luis González Fabre, the president's spokesman, said the government had not decided exactly when the rise in the price of gasoline would be announced, or how much the increase would be. But he said: "It's clear we have to do it. We have no alternative other than to reach an agreement with the IMF."

The government has not formally resumed negotiations with the IMF, Dominican officials say. But they say, except for a few days immediately after Mr. Jorge Blanco's rejection of the IMF's gasoline price demands, the government and the monetary fund have been in contact by telephone.

Less than a week after the suspension of talks, the Dominican minister of finance and the head of the central bank flew to Washington to explain the Dominican position to the IMF and the State Department, government officials say.

### NINA RICCI

Before the presentation of the Autumn Collection

### SALES

of the Spring Collection Models

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Wednesday July 4 from 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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### Downpour Cripples Bombay

Reuters

BOMBAY — The heaviest 24-hour downpour in 100 years dumped 544 millimeters (about 21 inches) of monsoon rain in Bombay on Sunday and Monday, crippling port and rail services and closing other business activities in India's main commercial center.

### Begin Casts a Shadow on Election

(Continued from Page 1)

taking Mr. Begin could be was demonstrated last week when former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was touring a Jerusalem marketplace and was heckled by an apparent Labor Party supporter. A Sharon backer turned on the heckler and shouted: "The Labor Party and the Arabs are all the same. They killed Begin."

Mr. Begin, of course, is not dead, but what actually kills him is still not clear. The most commonly heard explanation is that the combination of the failure of the Lebanon invasion, the casualties it has caused, and, most importantly, his guilt over not being at the bedside of his wife, Aliza, when she died last year has driven the former prime minister into a deep depression.

He was always known to be moody, but whenever he became depressed in the past he had Aliza, his wife of 43 years, to bring him out of it.

While all of these theories may help explain his mood, they do not explain why Mr. Begin has refused to give public backing to his party. Here again, the explanations are many. One theory has it that he is angry at his party for its bickering and infighting when he was ill and wanted to step down. Another suggests that as the founder of Likud he cannot bear to see it succeed without him.

Whatever his reasons, the Israeli election campaign is a different affair from him.

Mr. Olmert, a member of the Likud campaign strategy team, said: "The only one who can play the role of cheerleader like Begin is Ariel Sharon but he is much more controversial and we don't know if we should bring him to the center." Mr. Shamir has adopted a few

and frozen pork sausages are available to all.

Many people fear that Bahrain's liberties are being threatened by a construction project on the island's western side. This is a \$500-million causeway that will provide a direct road link between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, 18 miles (29 kilometers) away across emergent waters.

Saudis already flock to Bahrain for air or yacht to drink and enjoy the finer atmosphere.

Local airlines offer 800 seats a day in each direction. In some of Bahrain's hotels, a popular menu of spare ribs and champagne is known as "The Saudi Special."

Some foreigners believe the Saudi government sees this opportunity to go to Bahrain for liquor as a safety valve that reduces pressure for an easing of Saudi Arabia's strict Islamic laws.

When the causeway opens next year, some people say the Saudi authorities will never tolerate the sight of thousands of citizens making the 20-minute car trip to Bahrain in the evenings and on weekends to quench their thirst for alcohol.

Rumors circulate among foreigners that the bars will be closed at Saudi insistence, or that Westerners will be issued "licenses," permitting them to drink but only at home.

Saudi Arabia is paying the full cost of the causeway, so it has some leverage here.

Officials of Bahrain deny that changes unfavorable to Westerners are planned. They say a tightening of controls would be contrary to their own economic interests.

Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf

nations have designated Bahrain, which has little oil income of its own, as the region's "banking and business capital." Banking alcohol would make Bahrain a less attractive place for foreigners to do business.

In addition, officials contend that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait do not want more foreigners residing in their territories, preferring that bankers, accountants and engineers base themselves and their families on the nearby island.

The official view in Bahrain is that the causeway will increase trade between the two countries but will cause only a modest increase in travel by Saudis to this lush contrast with their stark land of deserts and mountains.

Nevertheless, Western diplomats expect Bahrain will be forced to adopt a somewhat stricter way of life after the causeway is open.

Certainly, the emir of Bahrain has shown ingenuity in the past in resisting Saudi pressure to restrict the availability of alcohol. He may be expected to do so again.

A diplomat recalls that some years before his death in 1982, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia came to Bahrain to try to persuade the emir to ban liquor. The king evidently was ready to compensate Bahrain for losses in tax revenue.

After the traditional welcoming

banquet, the emir proudly produced a new development plan for his island, showing an immense international hotel and casino complex.

Khaled realized immediately that the complex would fail if Bahrain banned alcohol. He balked at offering to offset the losses, but he softened his demands on alcohol.

The complex was never built.

## Major U.S. Union Urges Mondale to Pick Ferraro As His Running Mate

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — Leaders of largest union in the AFL-CIO, Walter F. Mondale on Monday that "the best, most electable" democratic ticket this fall would feature a woman — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York for vice president.

William Wynn, president of the million-member United Food & Commercial Workers Union, passed a letter sent to Mr. Mondale, the likely Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Mondale, meanwhile, was staying Monday at his home in Richfield, Minnesota, with Mrs. Ferraro. He already has interviewed Mayor Diane Feinstein of San Francisco as a possible running mate and plans to meet with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky on Friday.

"Now is the time for a woman as president," said Pat Scarpelli, of 28 members of the food workers union who will be delegates to the Democratic National convention, to be held July 16-19 in San Francisco.

She said the union's delegates would support Mrs. Ferraro's nomination "because she's qualified, not because she's a woman."

Mr. Wynn, who said the union's endorsement of Mrs. Ferraro was based on a survey of its executive and listed several of the men mentioned as possible vice presidential nominees in his letter to Mr. Mondale, but said: "We believe it the Democratic Party, as the party of working people, must nominate the best, most electable ticket. That ticket is Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro."

## Floor Fight Threatened

*Earlier, Sandra Salmons of The York Times reported from Miami Beach:*

Judy Goldsmith, president of the International Organization for Women, said Sunday that a floor fight at the Democratic National Convention is likely if Mr. Mondale failed to choose a woman as his running mate.

If there is a floor fight, she said, there is considerable indication could win."

Mrs. Goldsmith made the comments at the organization's annual conference shortly before the ap-

proximately 1,000 delegates adopted a resolution calling on members to mobilize support among Democratic convention delegates for a woman on the ticket and, "if necessary," introduce a woman nominee from the convention floor.

Such a move would be substantive, not symbolic, she said, and would probably mean a floor fight. The resolution included the phrase "if necessary" to give NOW more flexibility, said Eleanor Smeal, the former NOW president who proposed the resolution. She indicated that if Mr. Mondale chooses a man as his running mate but offers significant concessions to the women's movement, a floor fight might be averted.

Mrs. Goldsmith took a harder line: "We have not been looking at a fall-back position," she said, adding that NOW would not be placated if Mr. Mondale pledged to appoint a cabinet that is half women, or a certain number of women to the Supreme Court. "We're not looking for that instead of a female running mate," she concluded. "We're looking for that, too."

The passage of the resolution capped a three-day conference that was dominated by a single topic: the selection of a woman as Mr. Mondale's running mate.

With only two weeks to go to the convention, women's rights organizations such as NOW and the National Women's Political Caucus are scrambling to get commitments from delegates. So far, three state delegations — New York, Louisiana and Idaho — have approved resolutions calling for a woman running mate and several other state delegations are polling their members on the issue.

Meanwhile, many women are seeking to mobilize public opinion. The Sunday issue of The New York Times, for example, carried a full-page advertisement with an open letter from Mrs. Smeal to Mr. Mondale calling for a woman running mate.

There were some efforts to identify Mrs. Ferraro as the conference's choice, but by the time the conference met, sentiment favored a more general resolution. Mrs. Goldsmith said that Mrs. Ferraro appeared to be the most popular choice among delegates.

## Republicans to Dispute Mondale's Labor Support

By Bill Keller

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — As Walter Mondale prepares to claim the democratic presidential nomination, President Ronald Reagan's campaign chieftains are laying plans to chip away the bedrock of Mr. Mondale's political support, the voters who belong to labor unions.

Mr. Reagan's campaign has been buoyed by a new poll by his presidential pollster, Richard Wirthlin, showing Mr. Reagan with a lead of 14 percentage points over Mr. Mondale among blue-collar workers, a category that is heavily unionized and predominantly Democratic.

The president's campaign aides said their principal strategy in holding that lead will be to bypass union leaders most of whom are solidly in Mr. Mondale's camp, and appeal directly to rank-and-file workers, stressing their poll-tested message: economic recovery, the rebuilding of American military strength and "family" values.

The strategists said they are trying to supplement this appeal by lining up endorsements of more conservative unions, such as the Teamsters and maritime trades unions.

They are taking care to play down some issues to which labor voters are sensitive such as whether companies may use bankruptcy to escape union contracts, and they are preparing to exploit such issues as Mr. Reagan's opposition to racial hiring quotas and his support of nuclear power plant construction which they believe are favored by union members.

Paul A. Russo, the labor liaison agent for Mr. Reagan's campaign, said Republican operatives were also trying to undermine union endorsements of Mr. Mondale by suggesting to state and local labor leaders that they forgo attacks on the president to avoid bad feelings in a second Reagan administration.

In private, Mr. Russo said, some of these leaders, convinced Mr. Reagan will win, had agreed to make only token efforts for Mr. Mondale.

**IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE FT.**

But for the most part, Mr. Reagan's strategists say that he can win union voters while ignoring or even disparaging union leaders. Some of Mr. Reagan's campaign aides said they are planning, primarily through presidential surrogates, to echo the charges of Mr. Mondale's primary opponents: that Mr. Mondale's pre-nomination endorsements by labor unions show he is beholden to special interests.

"Mondale has to take the unions warts and all," said a top campaign official.

One potential trouble spot in the Republican effort to win labor support is the future of Jackie Presler, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with 1.7 million members, which gave Mr. Reagan's his most important union endorsement in 1980.

Mr. Presler is under U.S. investigation for fraud, and some of Mr. Reagan's backers said they are concerned that an indictment could embarrass the president.

Mr. Reagan has attracted union voters for most of his career.

Against President Jimmy Carter in 1980, according to New York Times-CBS News Election Day polls, Mr. Reagan won 47 percent of the blue-collar vote and 43 percent of voters in union households.

Mr. Wirthlin said a survey he completed June 5 showed that the president was preferred by 52 percent of blue-collar workers in a test against Mr. Mondale, who won 38 percent. The rest were undecided.

He also said that despite Mr. Mondale's endorsement by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the president was favored by about 40 percent of the union members polled to about 50 percent for Mr. Mondale.

Murray Seeger, information director for the AFL-CIO, said Republican polling should be viewed with suspicion. "Reagan did make inroads in 1980," he conceded.

Carter also turned off a lot of people." He said labor would benefit this year from the unity and experience built up by working for Mr. Mondale in the primary season.

"We don't underestimate their power," Mr. Wirthlin said. "We do know that we begin the process in a good position."

The judgment of people who

United Press International  
Cruise ship Sundancer sits at British Columbia dock after ripping open its hull on rocks.

## Ship Hits Rocks Off Canada, 787 Evacuated

United Press International

**DUNCAN BAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA** — Rescue workers, using rope ladders and a hydraulic crane, evacuated 787 passengers and crew from the Bahamian-registered Sundancer after the ship ripped open its hull on jagged rocks near here.

The ship limped five miles (eight kilometers) to the dock at a pulp mill Saturday after striking the rocks seven hours into its

scheduled seven-day journey to Alaska. The Seattle-based ship was listing heavily to starboard as water poured through a huge gash in the hull.

About 70 passengers were treated for minor injuries. It took rescue officials four hours to evacuate passengers, most of whom were elderly Americans.

Reluctant to use the rope ladders, the senior citizens were taken off by an 87-foot (26-meter) fire department snorkel used to

reach the deck of the ship, a fireman said.

Salvage crews began Sunday assessing damage to the 13,200-ton (12,000-metric-ton) luxury cruise ship, which was shored up by poles at the dock. "It's sitting on the bottom in about 30 or 40 feet of water, depending on the tide, which fluctuates about 10 to 15 feet," a spokesman said.

Workers also were trying to contain an oil spill around the vessel.

## Sandinists Trying 27 Rebel Leaders In Absentia for a Variety of Crimes

By Stephen Kinzer

*New York Times Service*

**MANAGUA** — Nicaragua's Sandinist government has placed 27 leaders of the U.S.-backed insurgent movement on trial in absentia, according to government officials and lawyers involved in the proceedings.

These sources said the insurgent leaders are accused of a variety of crimes, including "exposing the nation to foreign domination."

The officials and court-appointed defense lawyers noted, however, that there was little likelihood that any of the rebels would return to participate in their trials.

They said that among the other charges against the guerrillas are murder, robbery and plotting against the government. If convicted, each would face a 30-year prison term, the maximum penalty under Nicaraguan law.

Several lawyers involved in the trials said they thought that the proceedings were intended principally for foreign consumption.

"The trials are to show the world who is perpetrating the aggression we are suffering," said Juan Caracol Alguera, who has been named to defend Edén Pastora Gómez.

Mr. Pastora, known as Commander Zero during the Sandinist revolution of 1979, was deputy defense minister before resigning over the government's steadily Marxist drift.

He has been the leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and was seriously injured in May by a bomb blast at a press conference. Mr. Cortez said he expected sen-

tences in at least some of the cases he has no judgment is worthless," he said. "They themselves showed that the way tyrannies are overthrown is with arms in hand."

All 27 defendants are being tried in the People's Tribunal rather than in regular criminal courts. The tribunal was established 13 months ago to weigh cases of captured rebel soldiers accused of civilian collaborators and others said to favor re-establishing a dictatorship similar to that maintained in Nicaragua for four decades by the family of Anastasio Somoza.

The three judges who preside over the tribunal have traveled to remote parts of the country to interview witnesses and gather evidence, according to Judge Cortez. He said they had met with widows of slain peasants in the northern town of Pantasma, had interviewed a laborer who had escaped after being kidnapped by insurgents near the fishing village of Potosí, and had viewed destruction by rebels in several communities.

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## ■ No Progress Seen in Talks

The United States and Nicaragua made no progress on their differences when they held talks in Mexico last week, the Nicaraguan government said Sunday, according to a Reuters report from Managua.

A communiqué, the first public announcement by either side, said the talks focused on procedures for future discussions, but even this there was no agreement.

## Bolivians Drop Protest To Celebrate Failed Coup

United Press International

**LA PAZ** — Bolivian labor unions convened planned protests Monday against the government of President Hernán Siles Zuazo into a celebration of the failure of a coup against his 20-month-old administration.

Authorities, meanwhile, continued house-to-house searches of La Paz and other Bolivian cities in connection with Saturday's coup attempt. The government placed the number of people detained at 50 but other media reports put the figure as high as 200.

Bolivian business, labor and military leaders set aside their differences in a show of support for Mr. Siles Zuazo, who was able to negotiate his release when expected military support for the kidnapping failed to materialize.

The Workers' Central, the country's largest labor coalition, said it would celebrate Mr. Siles Zuazo's release with a march Monday through downtown La Paz and with rallies in city plazas across Bolivia. It had been planning a general strike Monday to protest low wages and a 600-percent inflation rate.

The 71-year-old president had earlier been reported in "perfect condition" after his 10-hour ordeal at the hands of armed men who broke into his bedroom Saturday morning with M-16 machine guns. But it was revealed Sunday that he had suffered an injured rib.

His background and activities are well known within Nicaragua and abroad," Mr. Caracol said. "For me he is a confessed criminal."

Along with Mr. Pastora, other defendants named in court documents include most leaders of the anti-Sandinist insurgency. Among them are Alfonso Robelo Collejas, a former Sandinist junta member who was co-director of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, and Adolfo Caldero Portocarrero, who heads the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, based in Honduras.

Mr. Caracol said recently that he was not concerned about the prospect of being tried in absentia by the Sandinistas.

The judgment of people who

Gustavo Sanchez, vice minister of the interior, said Mr. Siles Zuazo, Bolivia's first popularly elected president in 19 years, apparently was kicked by his captors.

He has been ordered by doctors to rest in bed for five days.

Many government opponents brought in for questioning were not believed to be connected with the coup. It was reportedly led by cocaine dealers and by their military and police allies upset at Mr. Siles Zuazo's efforts to halt their trafficking.

At least 13 military and police officers involved in the coup attempt were held up in the Argentine and Venezuelan embassies.

Diplomatic sources said Venezuela and Argentina had informed Bolivia that they did not want to accept the kidnappers because they considered them criminal fugitives.

Six Bolivians, who said they were paid to participate in the assault, are in the Argentine Embassy to which they were given safe passage as a condition of Mr. Siles Zuazo's release.

Seven others were in the Venezuelan Embassy, including Lieutenant Colonel German Linares, head of a U.S.-trained elite and cocaine police unit known as the Leopards. Colonel Linares was believed to be a ringleader.

Other kidnappers are believed to have hidden in other embassies, diplomatic sources said.

## U.S. Moves to Protect Cable Television Users

### House Panel Restricts Disclosure Of Private Data About Subscribers

By David Burnham

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Restrictions on the disclosure of personal information that operators of cable television systems have collected about millions of Americans have been approved by a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Privacy experts believe the restrictions would be significant if they became law because subscribers are expected to use cable television systems for such varied purposes as banking, burglar alarms, the ordering of airline tickets and access to libraries and other institutions.

Such uses are still fairly rare. But the experts believe that within a decade cable television operators will control data about such matters as when subscribers enter or leave their homes, the library books they order, the movies they watch and the trips they take.

About 40 percent of American households are now tied to cable television systems. With the exception of advanced systems in such cities as Pittsburgh, Dallas and Columbus, Ohio, most cable systems only provide extra channels of entertainment.

Only Connecticut, California, Illinois and Wisconsin have cable privacy laws.

The privacy provisions approved last week by the House Commerce and Energy Committee are part of broad legislation aimed at establishing a national policy on the regulation of cable television.

Jerry J. Berman, a lawyer in the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the provisions would provide even broader protection than is given under existing federal law to bank and credit information.

Some foreign and domestic critics of the Sandinist government have said the tribunal lacks fair, legal procedures. Two attorneys from the New York-based Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights were in Managua last month to gather information about the tribunal.

Some of the matters dealt with in the bill include the number of channels cable companies must furnish for use by schools and local governments, the fees localities may charge the cable companies in return for the right to wire their areas, and rules prohibiting local broadcasters and telephone companies from owning cable companies.

Because parallel legislation has already passed the U.S. Senate,

### Socialists to Run Slate in Nicaragua

United Press International

**MANAGUA** — The Nicaraguan Socialist Party has withdrawn its support from the governing Sandinists to run its own slate of candidates in national elections.

The party, which celebrated its 40th anniversary Sunday,

## Mrs. Marcos Tells Panel She Tried to Aid Aquino

United Press International

**MANILA** — An emotional Imelda Marcos testified Monday that she had nothing to do with the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. and that she twice tried to save the opposition leader's life.

Testifying before a panel investigating Mr. Aquino's murder, Mrs. Marcos dismissed as "pure fabrication" reports that she warned Mr. Aquino against returning home from self-exile in the United States because there were "some people loyal to us who cannot be controlled."

She said that Mr. Aquino gave her a crucifix "as a token of his appreciation" before he left for the United States in 1980. She showed the crucifix to the five-member civilian panel.

In a statement, Mrs. Marcos said that her husband, President Ferdi-



Imelda Marcos, testifying she was not involved in the death of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., showed investigators a scar on her arm dating from a 1972 attempt on her own life.

nand E. Marcos, advised her three months before Mr. Aquino's death on Aug. 21, 1983, that "there are serious threats against Ninoy [Mr. Aquino's nickname]."

Mr. Marcos asked her to postpone his return to the Philippines until the threats had been neutralized, she said.

Mr. Aquino was shot while under military escort as he arrived at Manila airport. He had spent three years in the United States, where he had gone for medical treatment after an earlier attempt on his life.

Military investigators say Mr. Aquino was killed by a Communist gunman, Rolando Galman, who in turn was killed by soldiers moments later. Critics of that theory say Mr. Galman was merely a decoy and that Mr. Aquino's own guards killed him.

Mrs. Marcos said she had persuaded her husband to let Mr. Aquino out of jail for medical treatment.

She said she met Mr. Aquino in New York in May 1983 and succeeded in convincing him not to come home at that time.

"I would like to believe that to a great extent I helped save his life," Mrs. Marcos said. "Again on May 21, 1983, the last time I met him in New York for three hours when I pleaded with him to postpone his return, again I tried to save his life."

Mrs. Marcos, asked about reports she offered money to Mr. Aquino, said she spoke in general terms: "I never considered him a foe," she said. "Whatever he needed I was ready ... like a Girl Scout."

### Report Assails Reagan Policies On Civil Rights

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A report by the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights concludes that a government-fostered policy of affirmative action has worked but is being undermined by the Reagan administration.

The report, released last week, also urged Congress to adopt incentives for employers to spread the burden of economic hard times among all workers, through work-sharing programs, instead of putting white male workers against minority-group members with less seniority when layoffs occur.

The bipartisan commission, a group of civil rights advocates, challenged President Ronald Reagan to "re-examine his opposition to affirmative action policies developed and implemented by his five predecessors." It also urged the Justice Department to stop seeking to overturn court decisions that uphold numerical hiring plans as a remedy to job discrimination.

A Justice Department spokesman declined comment, saying that officials had not seen the report.

## Despite U.S. Skepticism, UN Actions Make News

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

### UNITED NATIONS, New York

— Every day in a narrow office on the second floor of the Secretariat building, several staff members spend hours sorting through hundreds of press reports on UN activities sent in by the organization's 64 information centers around the world.

In all, officials here said, the office receives about 1,500 articles, excluding news agency reports, that appeared in local newspapers throughout the world.

The volume of material illustrates a point often overlooked in the United States: decisions and activities undertaken at the United Nations are often widely reported around the world. One result, diplomats said, is that what happens here affects world public opinion more than may be generally recognized in the United States.

The American public, these diplomats contend, is skeptical about the United Nations. As a result, they said, Americans seem to pay less attention to the organization than to the citizens of some other countries. In the Third World, the diplomats said, the images and conceptions formed at the United Nations may have a major influence on the way millions of people in nonindustrialized countries view global problems.

There are no complete tabulations of press coverage of UN activities, so it is virtually impossible to reach precise conclusions about its effect. However, diplomats said that the coverage is often inconsistent, with some issues receiving greater attention and others very little.

For example, when the United States vetoed a resolution in the Security Council two months ago that would have condemned the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the development, as reported by news agencies, appeared in newspapers in France, Zimbabwe, Peru, Ma-

laysia and many other countries. Newspapers in such countries as Egypt, India and Pakistan have their own reporters permanently stationed at the United Nations and published their own reports on the U.S. veto.

By contrast, at times even full-scale debate in the Security Council might be largely ignored. Shortly before the Nicaragua debate, for example, an effort by Libya to organize a sustained attack in the Security Council against the United States for sending early-warning radar planes to Sudan seems to have attracted very little treatment in the Third World press and in most of the Middle East.

The way diplomats feel about the press coverage of UN activities seems to fall into two broad categories. On the one hand are those, probably in a considerable majority, who see the United Nations as an important platform from which to make their arguments to international public opinion.

Other delegates, particularly some from the countries often attacked at the United Nations, tend to believe the organization has turned into a propaganda forum that can have the effect of delegitimizing their country's actions in world public opinion.

Speaking of UN decisions, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative, said earlier this year: "Votes matter because they focus the attention of the world on some issues and away from other issues and because that focus of attention becomes part of an ongoing world conception of what is important and what is not important."

Among the countries concerned about the effect of public opinion on UN activities is Israel, which, along with South Africa, is a common target of attack. Referring to a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism, one Israeli delegate said, "Even in small African countries, you wouldn't believe how many people know about that resolution."

Some Third World countries have reporters based at the United Nations but, officials said, a majority of newspapers to member nations more often than not use dispatches of the major international news agencies, all of which have bureaus at the United Nations.

### Mild Quake Jolts Mexico City

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — A moderate earthquake shook Mexico City Sunday night, causing people to run into the streets although there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage, police said.

## Positions Harden in British Coal Strike

Tough Capitalism of Government Is Pitted Against a Marxist Union Leader

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

**SHEFFIELD, England** — As Britain's coal-mining strike, the longest and most violent since 1926, entered its 17th week, the determination not to compromise appears to be hardening further — on the picket lines, at the London offices of the nationalized coal industry and within the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

At the Orgreave coking plant near Sheffield, pickets who have gone four months without pay or union strike benefits appear to be beyond financial pain. "They are trying to starve us back to work," said Peter Allwood, 49. "They want to break the union.... If we have

the three main figures dominate the issues now more than ever.

At the top levels of Mrs. Thatcher's government there seems to be widespread contempt for Mr. Scargill. Many people in and out of government, including some other union officials, view him as a fanatic.

But on the picket lines, Mr. Scargill evokes extraordinary loyalty.

"Most miners don't give a damn what Scargill's politics are," said Mr. Allwood. "He is the only NUM leader who has stood on the side with us, and when he warned three or four years ago that there was a government hit list to close down more pits, everyone laughed at him. But he was right."

Largely because of Mr. Scargill's tactics and the violence, public opinion polls show little backing for the union leader. But on one else in the cast of main characters, including Mr. MacGregor and Mrs. Thatcher, is very popular, either.

What is at stake is the future of the mine union as the traditional leader of Britain's so-called triple alliance of coal, steel and rail workers.

Mrs. Thatcher, officials say, clearly wants to break the mystique that has given the union, the country's 10th largest, power well beyond its membership, especially the power to unsettle governments.

For Mrs. Thatcher, who has been in office five years, the strike is the first big challenge to her commitment to a more efficient, competitive and profitable industrial establishment for Britain.

In 1982-83 the coal industry lost about \$700 million. Mr. MacGregor argues that he is responsible to the British taxpayers subsidizing such losses, largely from unproductive coal pits.

The tactics of the strike have made it difficult for the union's natural ally, the Labor Party, to give any strong endorsement.

Thus the worst confrontation yet between a union and a Conservative government is being played out without any clear backing for the union from the government's main political opposition.

The police, too, have suffered.

The miners acknowledge that there are more than 20,000 older miners around who are willing to take the \$4,600 severance pay. But closing pits also means closing up

the mining communities around them.

The strike has already slowed Britain's budding economic recovery, with forecasts suggesting that domestic growth could drop from a predicted 3 percent to 2.25.

What makes the strike unusual is that it is not nationwide. When Mr. MacGregor sought to close pits, Mr. Scargill called a nationwide strike, but declined to ask for a vote

because of high unemployment, the strike recovery, huge cutbacks and layoffs in steel, shipbuilding, auto production and other industries.

The result was that an estimated 45,000 miners in Nottinghamshire and a few other regions refused to stop work and have continued to produce coal. Their regional membership has voted overwhelmingly to keep working.

Some British commentators have suggested that the Nottinghamshire miners know they may benefit from the longer-term investment that Mr. MacGregor said he wants to make in the most promising mines.

Because about 20 percent of more of Britain's 180,000 miners are still working, the strike has bitterly divided communities and even families.

The steelworkers, particularly, have made clear that they do not want to support Mr. Scargill at the cost of seeing their coal-fired mills shut down and jobs potentially lost forever.

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About 80 people were injured and 100 were arrested, bringing to about 3,500 the number of arrests during the strike. Two miners have died in related events, and about 150 pickets and 400 police have been hurt.

The Orgreave clash seemed to deepen Mrs. Thatcher's determination not to give in to what she termed "mob rule and intimidation" that "would be the end of democracy."

As a young man, Mr. Scargill was a member of the Communist Youth League, which he eventually left. He said it is impossible to argue with the basic thrust of Marxism, but he is also independent of some of its tenets.

From a family of miners, Mr. Scargill focuses on what he calls Mr. MacGregor's Americanism. It is a theme that the pickets seem to like.

Mr. MacGregor was born in Scotland, but he went to the United States in 1941 to buy tanks for use in World War II and stayed on to become chief of Amax, the big mining and metals company. He is a naturalized U.S. citizen brought back to Britain in 1980 by Mrs. Thatcher to engineer a turnaround of the country's nationalized steel industry.

Although events probably forced his hand, Mr. Scargill was weakened by calling a coal strike in the spring, when industry had large stockpiles. Nevertheless, there is a widespread view in Britain that Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. MacGregor have underestimated the tenacity of the miners.

### Steelworkers Veto Walkout

Britain's steelworkers expressed sympathy for striking coal miners on Monday, but formally turned down a request to join the walkout.

"We have to accept that this policy would be damaging to the industry and completely unacceptable to our members," said Bill Sirs, the steel union leader.

### Women Granted Right to Vote In Liechtenstein

The Associated Press

**VADUZ, Liechtenstein** — Male voters in Liechtenstein, a tiny constitutional monarchy the size of Washington, with a population of 26,000, have narrowly granted women the right to vote.

With about 85 percent of the electorate voting in a nationwide referendum Sunday, 2,370 men, or 51.3 percent, voted in favor of women's suffrage, with 2,251, or 48.7 percent, voting against.

One of the long-term goals of President Mitterrand, according to his writings and to the commentaries of his associates, has been to diminish the role of the Communist Party in French life.

The paradox of the European parliamentary election results is that while the Communists lost considerable ground, the Socialist Party did not gain the ballots of the voters.

Mr. Jenkins has insisted that the party chief has become the victim of a "disgusting manhunt led by our class adversaries."

The party's official explanation for why it fared so poorly in the European elections was that "the working class" was dissatisfied with the performance of the Socialist-led government and abstained from voting in substantial numbers. Other analyses have indicated that the traditional Communist electorate is aging, and possibly drying up.

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The vote ended majority opposition that had blocked women's voting rights in 1971 and 1973 referendums and marked a victory for Prince Hans Adam, the de facto ruler, who has said that his chief priority was to give women the right to vote.

The outcome destroys another bastion of male supremacy in the region, although some cantons in Switzerland still forbid voting by women on local issues 13 years after women won the right to vote on the federal level.

disclosed Sunday when Daniel Karlin, a party intellectual, accused L'Humanité, the party newspaper, of refusing to publish an article he had written on renovating the party.

Mr. Karlin, who wrote the article with Tony Laïné, a psychiatrist also described as an influential figure within the party, said he was informed by the newspaper's editor that it was "refused" by the leadership, that is to say, Georges Marchais.

He described the party newspaper's silence on the internal discussion as "inconceivable" and criticized the party's position on Poland, Afghanistan and the Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov.

As a symbol of the party's electoral decline, from 20 percent in the 1979 European elections to about 11 percent this year, Mr. Marchais has come under widespread criticism.

But he has insisted that the party is not contemplating leadership changes, and thus far he has not been contradicted. Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, often described as a potential successor to Mr. Marchais, insisted Sunday that

the party chief has become the victim of a "disgusting manhunt led by our class adversaries."

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Mr. Jenkins has chosen as bishop of the northern England diocese of Durham by a church commission headed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, who is leader of the 65-million-member worldwide Anglican Communion.

The hierarchy supports Mr. Jenkins in the confrontation between traditionalists and liberal intellectuals, who argue that New Testament miracles, taught as the basic creed to generations of Christians, were only symbolic stories, not historic events.

"Faith surely lies in facing questions, not sheltering from them," said the archbishop of York, the Most Rev. John Habgood; who is due to consecrate Mr. Jenkins as bishop on Friday.

Mr. Jenkins, an ordained minis-

ter for 30 years, has shot from an unobtrusive academic theologian into a officially recognized figure since he expressed his views April 29 on a religious television program, "Credo."

As the furor erupted, Mr. Jenkins stuck to his position and declared, "I face and raise these questions because of my faith."

The Rev. William Ledwich, a chaplain at the Hereford Cathedral School, collected 10,000 signatures on a petition demanding that Archbishop Habgood call off the consecration unless Mr. Jenkins publicly renounced his views.

"The Church of England has become a body which allows people to deny the very fundamentals of Christianity and allows its bishops to do so," Mr. Ledwich said.

"Now we've got the bishops saying it really doesn't matter whether you believe Jesus is God."

The controversy is widely regarded as the church's biggest dispute since 1963, when the former bishop of Woolwich, the late John Robinson, published the book "Honest to God," seeking to strip Christianity of what he called "mythology."

Of the virgin birth, Mr. Jenkins said in the "Credo" interview that it "is a story told after

## ARTS / LEISURE

### The '50s Are Back — As the New Wave

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Remember the 1950s? Yes, they're back — except that now they are called New Wave.

According to Hector Balk, Alain Solal and Alexandre Pasche (all of them under 25), who have written a book called "Les Mouvements de mode expliqués aux parents" (Laffont), the 1950s revival

**HEBE DORSEY**

has nothing to do with nostalgia, but emerged in reaction to Punk. Be what it may, the 1950s, harking back to Elvis Presley's rock-and-roll leathers, Monroe-esque skinny sheaths and Brigitte Bardot's flirtatious necklines, are back with a vengeance and in more fields than one.

The first to pick up these potent fashion waves were not unsurprisingly, the fashion-mad Japanese. As far back as five years ago, Tokyo teen-agers, looking every inch the part in sweetheart necklines and black leather, turned Harajuku Park into a giant rock 'n' roll festival.

In Paris, the trend can be spotted everywhere. The January couture collections' strong fancy for the 1950s was followed up in the ready-to-wear collections, full as they were of "Les Girls" kind of clothes. One of the most popular looks this summer — open shirt, cropped pants and sunglasses — was recently dubbed "The Grace Kelly look" in Elle magazine.

On the same tangent, thrift shops are making a killing with wasp waists and balloon skirts, bakelite jewelry, pointed gold shoes and velveteen tambourine hats. On the Left Bank, a little shop called La Feme Ecarlate carries clothes from the 1950s that its owner, Françoise Autot, said she finds in American fashion warehouses.

"I never buy from private sources," she said. "I go to New York twice a year. Most of this merchandise is brand new."

A retro-fashion fan, Autot said

she used to sell clothes of the 1930s, until they ran out. So she switched to the 1950s.

In jewelry, the 1950s massive, geometric shapes with lots of gold and pave rubies are also selling well, according to Eva Oxeda and Michel Périnet, both of whom specialize in antique jewelry. Oxeda said that in New York, Fred Leighton, on Madison Avenue, also helped revive 1950s jewelry about five years ago.

Museums have also joined in. The Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris ran an exhibition called "Paris 1950" last year, including 150 pictures of Paris in the 1950s by a group of 15 French photographers.

The world of advertising is equally affected. All over Paris, posters strongly relate to the 1950s, with both male and female models in vintage clothes jumping out of equally vintage American cars.

Said Jean Feldman, an advertising executive: "Advertising is always influenced by fashion and looks. Recently, our agency has pushed a Marilyn Monroe-oriented whiskey ad because the 1950s are a return to the star system." Feldman pointed out that Pernod aperitif posters, featuring "Le Grand Frisson" on models right out of the 1950s, were not from his agency but were on the same wavelength.

Art galleries also reflect the 1950s fad. Artcurial, for one, has a show called "Jo Art autre, un autre art: Les Années 50," devoted to Paris painters and sculptors such as Fernand Léger, Auguste Herbin and Jean Arp. The exhibition, which opened in April and runs through July, has already been seen by 15,000 people, according to Artcurial's director, Jean-Gabriel Mitterrand, who said the gallery plans a further exhibition in the fall dedicated to the 1950s in England.

In high-toned decorating circles, a shop like Jansen has filled its windows on the Rue Royale with 1950s objects, including wrought-iron furniture, heavy chandeliers and hefty green, white-trimmed pottery.



Flea-market trophies: Lamp and television set from '50s.

Said Jansen's owner, Jeanne Gambert de Loche: "What we are picking up from the 1950s is the neon-and-plastic kitsch side of it, but the quality items. It's really still tied up to the end of the '30s, to furniture, we've picked up Jean Royer. This green collection of pottery was designed in the 1950s by Paulette Guérin. We also look for glassware by Flavio Poli for Veronesi and all the Scandinavians, including Alvar Aalto."

New shops, specializing in the 1950s, keep opening. One of the

latest is Denis Brosselet, at 34 Rue de Seine, which opened on June 14 with an exhibition devoted to Carlo Molino's furniture. At the flea markets, a number of merchants, most of them in their early 30s, have latched on to the 1950s and have stocked up on old-fashioned radio and television sets, toasters, plastic gadgets, neon signs, just come it.

However, influential Paris decorators feel the time is not yet ripe. Said Alberto Pinto, who caters to the ultimate rich: "It's out for my clients. The people who collect the 1950s are generally young and not in the same income bracket." This was echoed by François Catroux, who said: "My clientele is not interested yet. They're just beginning to get into Art Deco, but personally, I'm very interested. I recently bought a Fornasetti screen and two wonderful armchairs that came from a Boulevard Saint-Germain bar."

The tide, however, is turning. "I have followed auction sales in New York lately and both at Christie's and Sotheby's," Catroux said, "prices are distinctly going up."

depths of this serious love game and, making good use of a solid and well-balanced cast of singing actors, found original and convincing aspects of the main characters.

Thus Barbara Madri's Fiordiligi was no resolute incorrigible, but a naively blonde made adorably by panic, and Alicia Nafe's Donarella hid her susceptibility under a pugnacious facade. Jerome Prue's solid lyric tenor gave Ferrando a stronger profile than usual while rendering a splendid foil for Michael Maliby's volatile Guglielmo; indeed, the two male friends seemed more like siblings than did the women, who are supposed to be sisters. Claudio Nicola's Don Alfonso and Giorgione Resick's Despina were no operatic stereotypes either, but somewhat shady representatives of the underside of real life, Neapolitan or otherwise.

Bondy's ending is both tough and touching, making clear the emotional confusion the characters would like to paper over. The two pairs of lovers sing the finale while groping for a different partner with each hand, four emotionally discredited and desperately confused people. Things will get worse before they get better.

Hermann enclosed the stage with a mobile painted cyclorama that gradually changed from one locale to another without need of lowering the curtain; radiant never-never-land skies followed by black storms, Mediterranean seascapes followed by sylvan glades. Jorge Jara's costumes, particularly the richly colored "Albanian" robes, fit handsomely to the consciously "painterly" stage pictures.

Bondy used not only the uncluttered space left on stage, but also a proscenium box (as the cafe of the first scene) and a ramp leading into the pit. More important, he waded far into the psychological

### It's Merely Mozart in Paris, Brussels

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

**M**OZART seems to be more in the air than usual, and not just because of Glyndebourne's 50th anniversary season. In Paris, the Orchestre de Paris's third Mozart festival brought a complex and provocative "Nozze di Figaro" from the team of Daniel Barenboim and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle; while in Brussels the National Opera closed its current season with a glowingly beautiful and intelligent "Così fan tutte."

The Paris "Figaro" — which goes to the Kennedy Center in November as a co-production with the Washington Opera — is not so much a new production as it is a new chapter in Ponnelle's ongoing investigation of all the textual complexities in this bottomless masterpiece. Ponnelle keeps finding new things to say and different ways to say them until he has all but overdone it. "The Marriage of Figaro," or in any case he has passed to a kind of dialectical tactic of exposition by contradiction.

Thus, in the hide-and-seek of the first act, there is no longer any attempt at verisimilitude. Instead it is an extravagant jeu de théâtre of characters diving behind chairs or under drapes as if in a Feydeau farce, and Count Almaviva is not the least surprised when he uncovers Cherubino.

Sometimes it is not just expectations that Ponnelle contradicts, but the music: in the "Aprite presto" duettino, the scurrying of the music suggests Cherubino and Susanna's panicky scramble to get him out of the countess's bedroom, but Ponnelle undermines it by having Cherubino almost immobilized by fear until he suddenly leaps through the window.

As designer, too, Ponnelle lets the passage of his time show. In his Salzburg production more than a decade ago, the Almaviva estate was glisteningly white and new; now it is more gray than white, and the plaster is falling away at an alarming rate. He has again produced a clever and flexible unit set, a Renaissance arch opening into a kind of domed vestibule, equally adaptable to Figaro's under-the-stairs quarters and the stylized garden of the last act, although a bit too public for the countess's boudoir.

Barenboim continues to gain strength as a theater conductor, and while there were plenty of brisk tempos and occasionally surprising ones, the overall feeling was one of spaciousness and proportion.

The cast had some unexpected excellences, such as Ferruccio Furlanetto's splendidly warm and natural Figaro; Suzanne Mentzer's Cherubino, with a creamy mezzo-soprano and not in the least androgynous; and the veterans Carlos Feller and Jocelyne Taillieu, making much more than usual of Bartolo and Marcellina. Julia Varady and Kathleen Battle, both in fine

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THE GIN OF ENGLAND

متحفنا من الأفضل

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1984



John Moran

### Much of the World Has Been Lady Wright's Stage

By Barbara Gamarekian

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — She has appeared in any number of roles: Catherine in "Arms and the Man," Irina Arkadina in "The Seagull," Amanda in "The Glass Menagerie" and Helena in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." And this season she has been juggling dual roles: that of Mischa Quirky in "Henry V" at the Folger Theater here and that of ambassadorial wife and mistress of the sumptuous British embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.

"Diplomatic life is like being on stage — you are acting all the time but nobody gives you a script," Marjory Wright said with a laugh.

Dressed in a blue cotton dressing-gown, she was drinking breakfast tea in one of the embassy's smaller, chiniz-covered sitting-rooms talking about her avocation, the theater, and her life as the wife of Sir Oliver Wright, the British ambassador to the United States, whose diplomatic career has taken the couple to such posts as Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Denmark, Northern Ireland, West Germany and now Washington.

"I've acted all over the world but I never thought it would happen here," she said. "It's such a busy, demanding post, but still there is a coziness about the place and Washington is very welcoming. You feel you know everyone and everything that is going on."

Since their arrival here two years ago, the Wrights have quickly become key players on several fronts:

**Soviet Film Tops 'Olympic' Poll on Best Cartoons**

The Associated Press

**EVERLY HILLS, California** — A 1980 Russian film, "Tale of Tales," placed first in a poll on the world's best cartoons at the "Olympiad of Animation," jointly sponsored by the International Animated Film Association and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The "Champions of Animation"

were selected in a poll of 35 specialists in the medium from around the world.

The top five winners were:

1. "Tale of Tales," Yuri Norstein, USSR, 1980.
2. "The Street," Caroline Leaf, Canada, 1976.
3. "The Yellow Submarine," George Dunning, Great Britain, 1968.
4. "The Hand," Jiri Trnka, Czechoslovakia, 1965.
5. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney, 1935.

The tide, however, is turning. "I have followed auction sales in New York lately and both at Christie's and Sotheby's," Catroux said, "prices are distinctly going up."

the diplomatic, the cultural, the political — and now the theatrical.

Lady Wright's long interest in the theater led to invitations to join the board of Arena Stage as well as the Folger, and she was recently asked to join the board of the Helen Hayes Awards, a new honor to be given annually for the best local theatrical productions and performances.

When the artistic producer John Neville-Andrews approached Lady Wright about taking a part in

that stately hallway you feel as if you are in a vast, vast palace until you analyze it and discover it is really just three big rooms and a garden."

The team of Sir Oliver and Lady Wright have appeared around town as a theatrical act as well. At a Folger Shakespeare Library fundraising program the Wrights did an excerpt, the marriage scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" and at an Arena Stage benefit they gave a personalized rendering of "Brush Up Your Shakespeare."

Washingtonians are still talking about Lady Wright's performance in January at the Washington Opera Follies of 1984. Dressed in a campy 1920s outfit, she parodied Noel Coward's "I've Been to a Marvelous Party," substituting names of Washington personalities for the lyrics.

"Liv Biddle arrived wearing armor Some shells and a black feather boa Lucky Roosevelt got fired on Chianti And talked about esprit de corps."

"I thought it was going to be like a British set-up, with lots of amateur performers," she recalled, "but I was absolutely terrified when I discovered all those legitimate actors Douglas Fairbanks, Sid Caesar and Jose Ferrer in the show. I didn't know how it would go down."

"I did it in a slightly drunken way and later some friends told me that they didn't know exactly how to take it," she said, mimicking their looks of askance.

All this activity has left little time for the leisurely evenings the Wrights used to enjoy, reading plays aloud to each other.

"No more," Lady Wright said. "These days we enjoy lovely, congenial silence together."

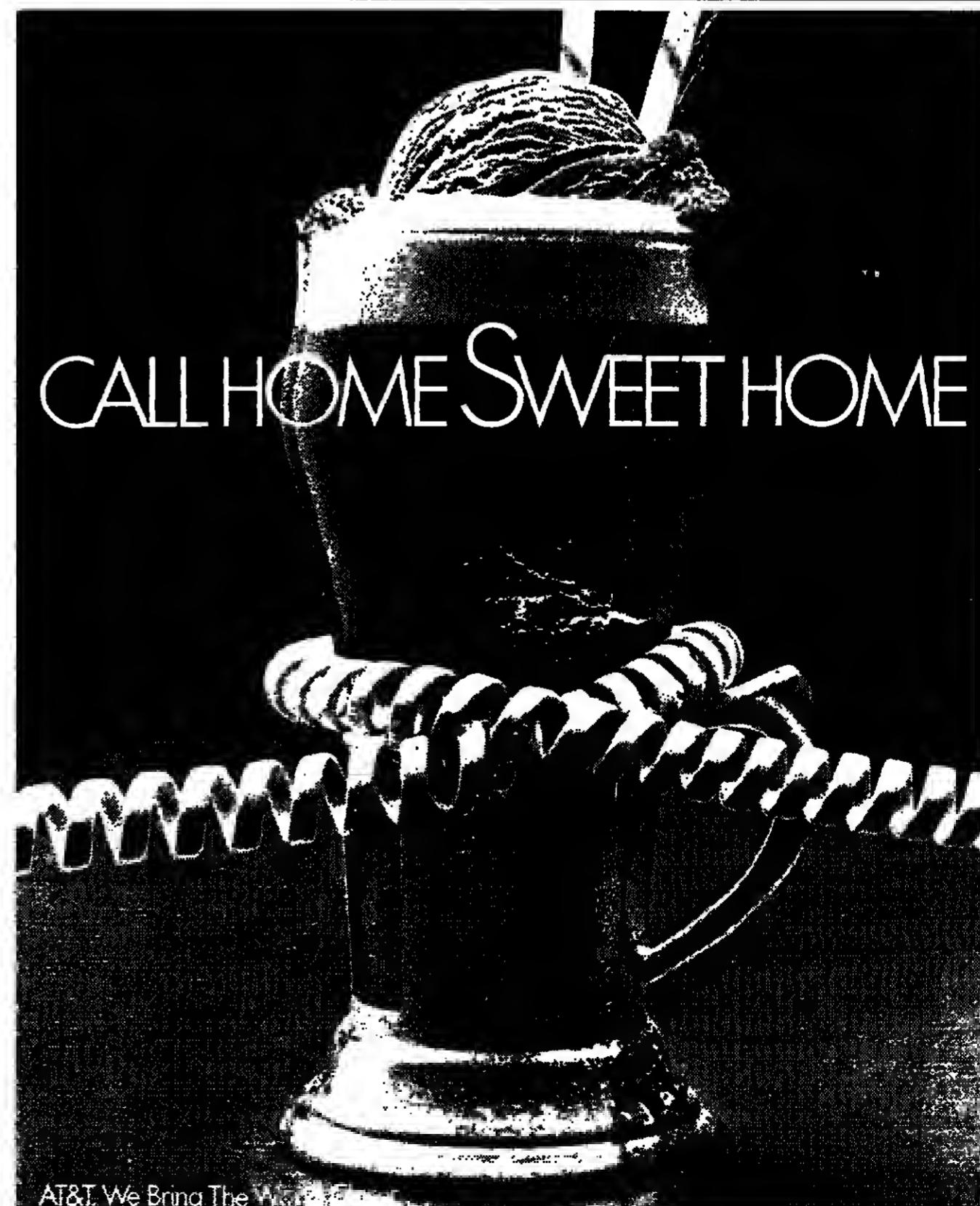
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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## The U.S. Travel Ruling

The Reagan administration's Supreme Court victory in the Cuban travel case was narrow in every sense. The margin was 5 to 4. It turned on the most technical reading imaginable of a law meant to limit presidential power and expand citizen rights. And the ruling, nominally in support of efforts in isolate Fidel Castro, isolates Americans instead.

Mincing legal language for such ends should be intolerable most of all in the United States, with its faith in freedom and its trust in an informed citizenry. The right of Americans, in peacetime, to travel anywhere ranks among the first values of liberty, alongside free speech, which it embodies every time the traveler spreads ideas and exchanges information.

When have the temporary political needs of governing officials ever compared with the right of Americans to travel in expressing the ultimate national interest?

The Supreme Court has said that the right to travel is so basic that only the clearest statement by Congress will support a restriction. An ambiguous law, the court used to say, should be construed in favor of the traveler. That was healthy for freedom and respectful of Congress for recognizing that the lawmakers

would not treat that freedom lightly, either.

President Jimmy Carter saw fit to relax rules on American tourist and business spending in Cuba, but President Ronald Reagan reinstated them. The legal basis for his action was a technicality, an exception to a 1977 law that forbids future executive restrictions without formal declarations of national emergency and consultation with Congress. The technicality was meant to preserve the right of a president to maintain existing sanctions against hostile powers like Cuba.

A lower court rejected the Reagan administration's reinstatement. It ruled that the Cuban travel restrictions could not be restored without going back to Congress. But now the Supreme Court has narrowly ruled that the administration retains the power.

In view of deferring to Congress and strictly construing its laws, Justice William Rehnquist delivered a majority opinion deferring to the State Department and obliquely accepting its hand-wringing over "Cuban adventurism." Justice Harry Blackmun's dissent was more modestly tuned to the judicial function of disentangling freedom from technicality.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Chinese Nuclear Pact

Is China helping Pakistan develop nuclear weapons? The Reagan administration is right to hold up its nuclear agreement with the Chinese until it has a clear and convincing answer to that question. The agreement, initiated with much fanfare two months ago during Mr. Reagan's trip to China, would permit American companies to sell civilian power reactors there. But at some point in recent weeks the president switched the agreement from the fast track to the side track.

This indefinite delay will cost the president something in embarrassment — but that is a very minor price in comparison with the damage that a hasty decision might inflict on the United States — and the world's — attempts to restrain the spread of nuclear weapons.

Sales of American nuclear equipment and technology are contingent, altogether properly, on Chinese cooperation in controlling the spread of weapons. Since there had been widespread reports of Chinese aid to the Pakistani bomb project long before Mr. Reagan went to China, it is hard to imagine why this issue was not settled long before he committed himself to the agreement. It appears that the administration was not paying much attention to non-proliferation policy.

But now it has good reason to be more careful — and that reason is the rising concern in Congress. It is necessary to take seriously the possibility not only that China helped Pakistan in the past but is continuing to help

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## D'Aubuisson's Arrival

When the far right in El Salvador wants to eliminate a problem, it tends to do just that. One problem has been Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador, who has spoken out strongly against one instrument of elimination: death squads. So it is wholly plausible that Mr. Pickering was recently marked for removal, especially since he was at pains to distance the United States from Roberto d'Aubuisson, the extreme-right candidate who fortunately lost last month's presidential election.

Fortunately, too, reports of the plot reached Washington. Mr. d'Aubuisson denies any participation. But it says a lot about his connections to the death squads that urgent warnings to lay off were addressed to him by Reagan administration officials. The plot was aborted and Mr. Pickering did not share the fate of two American labor advisers, four American churchmen and El Salvador's primate, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

This disturbing story confirmed the wisdom of throwing U.S. influence behind the democratic forces led by José Napoleón Duarte. But

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### U.S.-Japan Cooperation

Discussions at the 15th Japan-United States consultations on security held last week in Hawaii reflected the steady progress made over the past few years in defense cooperation between the two Pacific allies.

The U.S. side reportedly expressed satisfaction with Japan's increased defense spending and its pledge to shoulder greater defense and security responsibilities as a member of the Western powers.

—THE JAPAN TIMES (Tokyo).

### FROM OUR JULY 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Toward Better Ties With China

**SAN FRANCISCO** — The representatives of 3,000 manufacturing and mercantile houses have given their endorsement of the Herald's attitude concerning China and have expressed appreciation of the establishment of the Herald's news bureau in Peking. Mr. James McNabb, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "The action of the Herald in Peking is one of the most significant events of the times." The growing friendliness of the Chinese towards America is indicated by an invitation from the Chinese chambers of commerce in Shanghai, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Nanking, Canton and Woo-Chow to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast to send a delegation to China.

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Just how close Mr. Jackson came

## Europe May Have All the Unity It Wants

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The recent European Community summit at Fontainebleau is called a success because it finally put an end to the endlessly dreary quarrel about Britain's contribution to community funds. More successes like this one and the community risks collapsing of boredom.

Reconsideration of the very idea of European community might prove useful at this point. There are layers, strata of community that merit distinguishing. There is, first, Europe the civilization — unmistakably its own. There is a European moral community, that conviction shared by nearly everyone that what the countries of Europe have in common is now a great deal more important than anything that divides them — and that two European civil wars have been enough.

Thus, since 1945, it has scarcely seemed imaginable that the West European nations could ever again fight one another. Even the idea that the East Europeans and West Europeans

might fight has been less than convincing, and in any case arises from the abnormal situation created by the Soviet Union's intervention and continued presence in Eastern Europe.

The moral community would exist even if the European Economic Community had not been created in the 1950s — making use of economic means to accomplish the political aim of placing West Europe's war-making resources under a common authority. What began in a proposal by France to pool its coal and steel with West Germany led to the Treaty of Rome, the European Six, the Nine in 1973, now the Ten, with plans for it to become the Twelve.

This economic community justifies itself by conducting polite and boring arguments over trade restraints, common standards, the problems of agricultural surpluses and farmers' incomes, and questions of who pays whom for what.

It is a splendid and indispensable institution that would like to become more, indeed to acquire the political authority to speak for Europe to the world; thus its effort to enlarge the power of its Parliament, an enterprise of very slow progress toward a very distant goal.

Is it an attainable goal? Great political transformations have in the past more often come by violence and crisis than by high-minded reform. To bring even 10 European countries under a single government, a real, democratically elected government, would be change on the grand scale, the historical scale.

The individual European countries remain infinitely more distant from each other than the states of the United States or the provinces of Canada were even in the 19th century (to take the examples most often referred to in discussions of a united Europe). Italians, Dutch, Greeks are Euro-

pans together when they confront a North American, African or Japanese. Left alone, they probably dislike and distrust one another. The Germans, the French, who win no popularity contests abroad, Britain is, respected but resented on the Continent. (Britain could have had the leadership of Europe in 1945 for the asking, it deliberately refused, and remains even now, at the margin.)

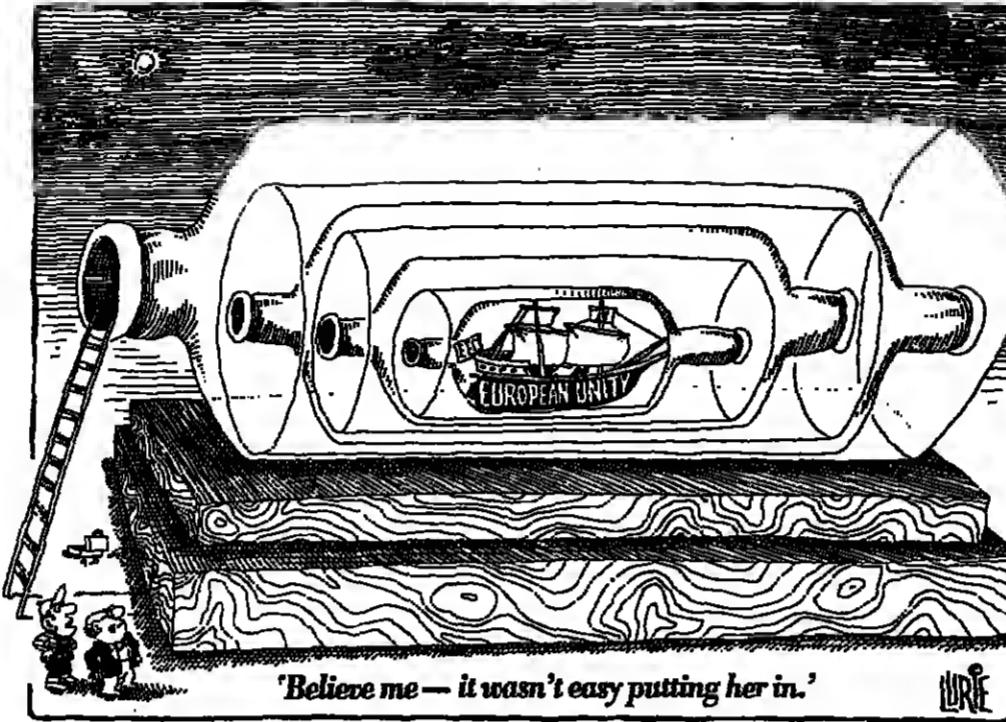
It is not at all sure that Europeans will be able to make more of the EC than they have done. It may be that Western Europe already has all the unity it really wants, or even that it needs. It is impossible now to say what the outcome will be. The attempt to anticipate what already does exist in Europe, a United Europe there is not. But there is a community. And there is power, and a capacity to act, in Europe.

For the West European countries to act in concert is imaginable but most unlikely, certainly where grave issues are at stake. To wait for united action is thus, in practice, to abandon the idea of a European autonomy in world affairs. It provides the excuse for inaction, and this has been the case for more than a decade.

There are, nonetheless, four major national powers in Western Europe. They are important military as well as economic powers. Two of them are nuclear nations. Together, they make up one of the three leading economic and trading powers in the contemporary world. Two of them are crucial.

Two nations can act when 10 cannot, even when four cannot. West Germany and France occupy the place at the center of Western Europe, the geographical center, but also the moral center. The Europe of European Community institutions is vital to Europe, but it is also limited in what it can do — now, tomorrow, perhaps forever. On the other hand, as General de Gaulle said 35 years ago, "One would be dazzled by the prospect of what could be achieved by a combination of German and French strength." The two of them, together, constitute power on a world scale. If they act in concert, Europe becomes a world presence.

International Herald Tribune  
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## New View of Resources Can Help Solve Debt Crisis

By Helie de Pountale

PARIS — By now, most governments in the developing world are dreaming about scrapping their debts.

Statements of both Latin American authorities and major central bank governors are being highly publicized, with some global solutions being put forward. These include putting caps on interest rates, making loans insured by the International Monetary Fund-World Bank and creating a fund to buy all bad loans at a discount. Others are saying that statesmanship is needed rather than financial expertise.

All this seems impractical given present funding mechanisms of banks and the bureaucratic hurdles of the lending countries.

If those global proposals were implemented, they would change the relationships between the countries and the lending banks and would lead to a considerable increase in state intervention.

Few people realize that in recent years, as a result of the legal necessity of using a consensus approach to rescheduling, solutions have been dictated by the hardliners among the negotiators, both from the banks and the lending governments.

In addition, the fear of creating precedents led lenders to the rescheduling philosophy of the "short-leash," standard-term approach, rather than to agreeing to a coherent long-term plan, or anything made to measure.

Presently, banks and lending governments are promising better terms to those countries that behave well, probably mainly for the sake of maintaining a pretense of market mechanisms.

Still, we must understand that any major change in the attitudes of bankers and of their regulatory authorities will be slow and ritualistic because it must set the stage for the pardon of the banks' and the developing countries' error of having created the current mess. But we should act now, before antagonistic positions firm up too much.

We must try to push bureaucratic hurdles out of the way and keep disagreements to a minimum and propose a solution that does not entail too many hard decisions. The elements of this approach should also have some precedents.

The basics of the situation are that:

□ Banks want to keep lending and deciding what is a good credit risk.

□ Regulatory authorities should regulate and advise, not take over.

□ The IMF should continue to suggest economic and financial measures and be a source of common sense, not become Big Brother.

□ Great attention should be paid to the willingness of developing countries to pay back what they borrowed and to giving them the means to do so.

□ Developing countries that have a net outflow of funds — in technical terms, those that are subject to a negative transfer of resources — will not accept that drain for long if they are to be maintained, except in liquidity squeezes.

□ The Free World monetary system is based on confidence and if loan portfolios are considered good by regulatory authorities and deposits by depositors continue, the normal order will be maintained, except in liquidity squeezes.

What can be done to resolve the problem?

The solution must first center on the various banking regulatory authorities, which have had different rules and approaches to problem loans to developing countries. Some of these policies have not encouraged long-term and durable reschedulings. The authorities must get to the point where they can declare that the loans are good enough for depositors to have confidence in the lending banks, something that the authorities cannot do.

Second, the governments of lending nations and banks must acknowledge the need for an inflow of funds for several developing countries.

Changes seem possible in two areas. To begin with, the regulatory authorities of the lending countries should indicate to their member banks and to those negotiating bilateral government debts, within the Club of Paris, that:

□ A long-term rescheduling that makes sense is better than a short-term one that countries involved cannot afford.

□ Rescheduling all maturities at one time is better than rescheduling certain maturities one year after another.

□ A loan will not automatically be deemed to be

of a lesser quality by regulators simply because it has been rescheduled.

□ Export-credit institutions will cease compulsory discrimination against countries that have rescheduled.

□ Rescheduled terms should be adapted to the country's ability to repay.

□ Banks should consider insuring their own loans by putting problem loans in special mutual funds, on the theory that all countries will not default at once.

Second, some temporary divergence from market forces appears necessary. The IMF should take the responsibility, country-by-country, for overseeing not only economic and financial measures but also for calculating transfer of resources figures annually or semiannually. This measure would be defined as balance of trade plus services plus capital transfers on the basis of an agreed upon growth target.

The IMF would then indicate to creditors the amounts necessary to bring these transfers to zero. The lending governments and banks could agree immediately to participate in the funding to that level, prorating their present total lending in the problem countries that have a chance of resuming annual growth within, say, five years.

This funding could be short-term, long-term, include trade credits or investments and be registered with the various central banks.

The IMF tried to force banks to lend to Mexico after the crisis in 1982, using past lending as a measure for the size of each bank's new loans. Banks did not like it. Neither banks nor countries can go on as it is.

Is the call for a zero transfer of resources asking too much from the rich countries for the developing countries? Would it not at least ensure a resumption of growth in world trade rather than creating a recession?

The writer is a managing partner of Lazard Frères et Cie, and one of the founders of the "troika" of investment banks, Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb, Lazard Frères and S.G. Warburg, that has advised many developing countries in their debt rescheduling. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Jackson Keeps on Playing His High-Stake Game

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Jesse L. Jackson is back in the United States, puffing a Cuban cigar, leading a group of prisoners and glorying in what television anchormen are calling his "free-lance diplomacy."

It has been great political theater, a high-wire act that leaves the crowds below gasping as he narrowly avoids disaster time after time.

Not since Ernest Hemingway laid to rest reports of his death in a plane crash by striding out of the jungle carrying a bunch of bananas and a bottle of gin has a public figure demonstrated such hairy-chested machismo in action.

Like Frank Buck, the old wild-animal trainer who made the safari bush-costume that Mr. Jackson affects into an emblem of adventure, once again Mr. Jackson has brought the world back alive.

He said the only proper action for Mr. Jackson to take would be "to dissociate himself and his campaign from Louis Farrakhan today. For to ignore bigotry is to sustain it."

Not long after those and other strong words from Democratic leaders, as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Jackson issued his own denunciation of Mr. Farrakhan's statements as being "repulsive and morally indefensible."

Whether this closes the book on the Farrakhan issue remains to be seen.

Mr. Jackson's statement, late though it was in coming, was straightforward and all-inclusive. It left nothing unsaid. It also articulated the political testament Democrats long waited to hear from him to date.

"I will not permit Minister Farrakhan's words, wittingly or unwittingly, to divide the Democratic Party. Neither anti-Semitism nor anti-black statements have any place in our par-

ty. Having expressed my views on this matter as clearly as I can, I would observe that those who continue to attempt to use those statements to make an issue in the Democratic Party are not working for the good of the party."

And it must be noted that Mr. Jackson neither created Mr. Farrakhan's repeated inflammatory remarks and religious slurs delivered over nearly two months. But it is also fair to say that Mr. Jackson that he welcomed Mr. Farrakhan's support and then singularly failed to address a moral issue that called into question his own professed

Trade Isk  
To U.S. Stocks  
With So...  
Report, Page 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1984

Herald Tribune

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

### Using Futures to Cover Risks Has Limitations

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Economists may debate whether interest rates will rise or fall, but professional traders of financial futures are far more concerned with the risks being assumed by today's lenders, rather than what they charge borrowers.

The reason is that while interest rates can be increased to cover risks or hedged in spot, forward or futures and options markets, the ability to collect owed funds from borrowers cannot be thus assured.

"This helps explain why bankers keep raising their prime and other lending rates while the inflation rate, if not actually falling, has been pretty much under control," said John M. Blin, partner in Shatin Investing Inc., Chicago. He is an alumnus of several financial-futures markets and a former professor of economics at Northwestern University, Chicago.

Because most mortgage and other lenders prefer to shift their interest-rate risk to the borrower rather than hedge it, what they are doing, in effect, is assuming the credit risk, Mr. Blin said. He added, "This is the essence of the lenders' problem in Latin America."

At home, he said, banks and other financial institutions are reaching beyond their traditional fields of business in their efforts to become credit supermarkets. "Again," Mr. Blin continued, "what the lenders are banking on is that they will be able to use wider interest-rate umbrellas to cover the increased risks they are assuming from the new consumer business they are attracting."

"What the banks are trying to do is emulate the long-established practices of personal-finance companies, who assume that anyone coming to them is a credit risk, and they have always automatically protected themselves against such risks by charging high interest rates," he added.

**G**iven the fact that banks and other financial institutions appear willing to assume greater risks in their quest for bigger credit-market shares, would it be more prudent for them to hedge exposure in, say, the futures markets than to use interest rates as a form of insurance against risk?

Yes and no, Mr. Blin replied. "Futures are by their very nature short-term instruments," he said. "Thus, they can be used to hedge short-term risk. But hedging mortgage and other long-term risk is far more costly and difficult."

John P. Sherman, first vice president and manager of the financial-futures department at Shearson Lehman/American Express, agreed, noting:

"We do a fair amount of effective liability hedging for savings and loans that protects their outstanding money-market deposit accounts, certificates of deposit and other instruments. Basically, this hedging consists of selling short CDs, Eurodollar and Treasury-bill futures short."

But Mr. Sherman emphasized that the hedging vehicle depends on the price differences between the short-term instruments. He explained: "In 1983, for example, the price spread between the T-bills, CDs and Eurodollars was usually no more than 60 to 70 basis points. Today, the spreads have widened dramatically." A basic point is one hundredth of a percentage point.

One reason is concern about the financial health of several major U.S. banks that issue certificates of deposit. Another is the fact that Europe is awash in dollars, and still another is the "flight to quality," which to many investors means Treasury bills. This has widened the price spreads of the three short-term instruments.

Mr. Sherman believes these spreads will widen further, and he still favors selling short CD and Eurodollar futures as a hedge. "When the spreads are wide, we would short T-bills as a liability hedge against outstanding CDs," he said. "But when the spread is narrow, it is risky to short T-bills."

## CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on July 2, excluding fees.  
Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 P.M. EDT.

Currency	Dollar		Euro		P.F.		I.L.		G.M.		S.P.		Yen	
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Amsterdam	1.3133	8.4947	12.7445	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133
Brussels (e)	54.83	76.625	20.347	4.63	1.3045	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051	1.3051
Frankfurt	2.7976	3.77	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079	1.3079
London (b)	1.3121	8.4947	12.7445	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121	1.3121
Milan	1.222.50	2.308.25	615.78	200.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (New York)	—	—	2.799	8.5645	1.717.00	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148	1.3148
Tokyo	8.5835	11.567	360.90	—	4.0865	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223	1.3223
Zurich	2.3465	3.307	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077	1.3077
E.C.U.	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997	0.7997
S.D.R.	1.22884	0.76432	2.07777	0.85105	1.77218	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245	1.3245

**Dollar Values**

Currency	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
U.S.	1.3133	8.4947	12.7445	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133	1.3133
Australia	1.1461	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Austria	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Belgium	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Denmark	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Finland	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Greece	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Ireland	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Italy	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Portugal	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Spain	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Sweden	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
Switzerland	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541
United Kingdom	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541	0.8541

Source: 1.2245 (Irish £)  
(a) Commercial Franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) 1 Unit of 1000 (f) Units of 10,000  
N.O.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

July 2

1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	4 mon.	1 year
11 1/2 - 11 1/2	12 - 12 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2
11 1/2 - 12 1/2	12 - 12 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2
12 1/2 - 13 1/2	13 - 13 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2
13 1/2 - 14 1/2	14 - 14 1/2	14 1/2 - 15 1/2	14 1/2 - 15 1/2	14 1/2 - 15 1/2

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

Interest rates are available for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

# WHEN IT COMES TO M&A, WHO RAISES FINGER

Harris Corporation has sold its Printing Equipment Sector to Harris Graphics Corporation a newly formed company organized by Clayton & Dubilier, Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Harris Corporation.</small>	Dillingham Corporation has become a privately owned company through a merger with a newly formed corporation owned by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. and other investors, including management members of Dillingham Corporation  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to the Board of Directors of Dillingham Corporation in this transaction.</small>	Phillips Petroleum Company as a step in the acquisition of General American Oil Company of Texas has acquired 6,000,000 common shares of General American Oil Company of Texas from Meadows Foundation, Incorporated  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to the Meadows Foundation, Incorporated in this transaction.</small>		
North American Royalties, Inc. has been acquired by RAN Merging Corp.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to the Fairness Committee of the Board of Directors of North American Royalties, Inc. in this transaction.</small>	Martin Marietta Corporation has sold its Atlanta, Roberta and Tulsa Cement Facilities to Blue Circle Cement USA Inc.  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Martin Marietta Corporation in this transaction.</small>	Lenox, Incorporated has been acquired by Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Lenox, Incorporated in this transaction.</small>		
Occidental Petroleum Corporation has sold its Plating Systems Business to OMI International Corporation  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Occidental Petroleum Corporation in this transaction.</small>	Huntington Bancshares Incorporated has acquired Union Commerce Corporation  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Huntington Bancshares Incorporated in this transaction.</small>	Pargas, Inc. has been acquired by Reliance Group Holdings, Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Pargas, Inc. in this transaction.</small>		
Huhtamäki Oy has acquired The Confectionery Group of Beatrice Foods Co.  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Huhtamäki Oy.</small>	Westinghouse Electric Corporation has acquired Fortin Industries, Incorporated  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction and acted as financial advisor to Westinghouse Electric Corporation.</small>	Martin Marietta Corporation has acquired on a fully diluted basis 51 percent of the common shares of The Bendix Corporation  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor and served as Dealer Manager to Martin Marietta Corporation in this transaction.</small>		
York Bancorp has been acquired by Continental Bancorp, Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to York Bancorp in this transaction.</small>	Bausch & Lomb Incorporated has acquired Synemed, Inc.  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Bausch &amp; Lomb Incorporated and to Synemed, Inc.</small>	Martin Marietta Corporation has exchanged 11,900,100 common shares of The Bendix Corporation for 19,128,000 shares of its own common stock held by Allied Corporation  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Martin Marietta Corporation in this transaction.</small>		
AMP Incorporated has acquired 60% of the common stock of Carroll Touch Technology Corporation  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to AMP Incorporated in this transaction.</small>	Niagara Frontier Services, Inc. has been acquired by SB Investors Inc. a privately owned company organized by AEA Investors Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Niagara Frontier Services, Inc. in this transaction.</small>	Gulf+Western Industries, Inc. has sold its Building Products Group to Arcadia Industries, Inc.  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Gulf+Western Industries, Inc. in this transaction.</small>	American Bancorp, Inc. and Central Penn National Corp. have consolidated to form Meridian Bancorp, Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to American Bancorp, Inc. and Central Penn National Corp. in this transaction.</small>	Lear  Bangor Pt  Kidde
Dauphin Deposit Corporation has acquired Bancorp of Pennsylvania  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Dauphin Deposit Corporation in this transaction.</small>	Andrew Corporation has acquired Grasis Corporation  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Andrew Corporation in this transaction.</small>	Anchor Hocking Corporation has sold its Glass Container Division to Anchor Glass Container Corporation a newly formed company organized by Wesray Corporation  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Anchor Hocking Corporation.</small>	Aerojet General Corporation a wholly owned subsidiary of The General Tire & Rubber Company has sold Johnston Pump and General Valve to Johnston Pump-General Valve Inc.  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The General Tire &amp; Rubber Company in this transaction.</small>	K N has distri: through Midlands  The undersigne K N Ente Kidde
A.H. Robins Company, Incorporated has acquired Quinton Medical Co.  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to A.H. Robins Company, Incorporated in this transaction.</small>	Payless Cashways, Inc. has acquired Prime Home Improvement Centers, Inc.  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Payless Cashways, Inc. in this transaction.</small>	Pargas, Inc. has sold its wholly owned subsidiary River Processing, Inc. to Coal Ridge Fuel, Inc.  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Pargas, Inc.</small>	Eastern Savings Bank has acquired Naumkeag Trust Company  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Eastern Savings Bank in this transaction.</small>	Martin Ma Davenport A partnership controll Cement The undersigne Martin Merit Kidder
Huhtamäki Oy has acquired Leaf Confectionery, Inc.  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Huhtamäki Oy in this transaction.</small>	The Summit Bancorporation has acquired through merger Ocean County National Bank  <small>The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Ocean County National Bank in this transaction.</small>	The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company has been merged with Bryn Mawr Corporation to form Dixon Ticonderoga Company  <small>The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company in this transaction.</small>	Datapoint Corporation has sold its Communications Management Products Division to Teknekron Industries, Inc.  <small>The undersigned initiated the transaction and acted as financial advisor to Datapoint Corporation.</small>	O has sold its Rena-Ware Ott (Chairman of R The undersigne financial advisor t Kidder

These successful transactions during the past year reflect Kidder, Peabody's creativity and innovation. More importantly, experience and judgment combined with our commitment to long-term relationships with clients are our contributions to their success.

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

Inc.

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Over 70+

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# TO MRGERS & ACQUISITIONS

## WORKS FIRST?

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Successful transaction. Keeping the best interests of our clients as the firm's number one objective has made us one of the leading investment bankers. If you're considering a merger or acquisition, ask our clients who's number one contribution. Chances are, they'll say *they* are.

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Inc.  
poration  
of financial advisor and served  
as financial advisor in this transaction.

Co.

Inc.  
holders  
Company  
and advisor to  
transaction.

Co.

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and advisor to  
transaction.

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nitors, Inc.)

ditions and acted as  
financial advisor in this transaction.

Co.

Texaco Inc.  
as a step in the acquisition of Getty Oil Company  
has acquired 31,805,088 common shares of  
Getty Oil Company  
from the Trustee of  
The Sarah C. Getty Trust

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to the Trustee of The Sarah C. Getty Trust in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Oneida Ltd.  
has acquired

Buffalo China, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Oneida Ltd. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Flagg Industries, Inc.  
has been acquired by

The Hillhaven Corporation  
a wholly owned subsidiary of

National Medical Enterprises, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Flagg Industries, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

E-Systems  
has divested its

Commercial Division  
to

HM International, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to E-Systems in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Diamond Shamrock Corporation

has acquired

Natoma Company

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Diamond Shamrock Corporation in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Dan River Inc.

has been acquired by

Dan River Holding Company

a newly organized corporation owned by the employees and management of Dan River Inc. and certain other investors

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Dan River Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Harris Corporation

has acquired

Lanier Business Products, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Harris Corporation in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Raymond International Inc.

has been merged with

a wholly owned subsidiary of

Raymond Holdings Inc.

a newly formed company owned principally by the employees and certain members of the management of Raymond International Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to the Board of Directors of Raymond International Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Cedar Point, Inc.

has been acquired by

Cedar Fair Limited Partnership

a newly formed entity organized by management and certain private investors

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Cedar Point, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Clair Corporation

has acquired

HMW Industries, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to HMW Industries, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation

a wholly owned subsidiary of

Amstar Corporation

has acquired

The Henry G. Thompson Company

from

Vermont American Corporation

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Vermont American Corporation in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Realex Corporation

has sold its

Sign Products Division

to

Americraft Corporation

The undersigned initiated the transaction and acted as financial advisor to Realex Corporation.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

South Jersey Gas Company

a wholly owned subsidiary of

South Jersey Industries, Inc.

has acquired the Southern Division properties of

New Jersey Natural Gas Company

a wholly owned subsidiary of

New Jersey Resources Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to South Jersey Industries, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Vidal Sassoon, Inc.

has been acquired by

Richardson-Vicks Inc.

The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Vidal Sassoon, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Gulf+Western Industries, Inc.

has acquired

Esquire, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Gulf+Western Industries, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Instrumentation Laboratory Inc.

has been acquired by

Allied Corporation

The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Instrumentation Laboratory Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc.

has been acquired by

Bausch & Lomb Incorporated

The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

United States Sugar Corporation

has acquired 1,482,793 shares of its common stock from the

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

and from the

Mott Children's Health Center

The undersigned rendered a fairness opinion to the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and to the Mott Children's Health Center in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

has sold its

Parker Surface Treatment Products Business

and certain related international subsidiaries to

Ford Motor Company

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Occidental Petroleum Corporation in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

E.W. Woolworth Co.

has acquired

Holtzman's Little Folk Shop, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to E.W. Woolworth Co. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

County Tower Corp.

has been acquired by

Commerce Bancshares, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to County Tower Corp. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Martin Marietta Corporation

has sold its

Sodyeco Division

to

Sandoz United States, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Martin Marietta Corporation in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

CCB Bancorp, Inc.

has been acquired by

Mellon National Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to CCB Bancorp, Inc. in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Lee Brass Company

has acquired the

Anniston Division

of

Phelps Dodge Brass Company

from

Phelps Dodge Industries, Inc.

The undersigned initiated the transaction, assisted in the negotiations and arranged the financing leading to its completion.

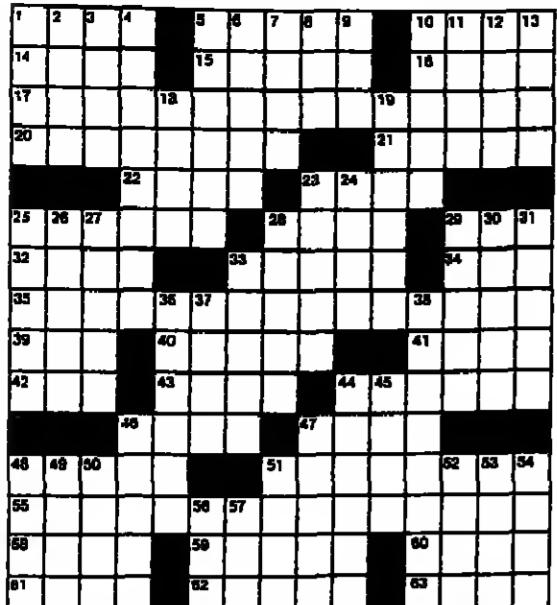
Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

NYSE Most Actives									
EDS	Val.	High	Low	Chg.	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	PE	Div. Yld.
AT&T	103.25	103.25	103.25	-0.25	103.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
IBM	102.25	102.25	102.25	-0.25	102.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
General Mills	101.25	101.25	101.25	-0.25	101.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
Motorola	97.25	97.25	97.25	-0.25	97.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
Eastman Kodak	96.25	96.25	96.25	-0.25	96.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Co.	95.25	95.25	95.25	-0.25	95.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
United Technologies	94.25	94.25	94.25	-0.25	94.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
General Electric	93.25	93.25	93.25	-0.25	93.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
Continental Airlines	92.25	92.25	92.25	-0.25	92.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
ITT Corp.	91.25	91.25	91.25	-0.25	91.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Corp.	90.25	90.25	90.25	-0.25	90.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Long Distance	89.25	89.25	89.25	-0.25	89.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Bell	88.25	88.25	88.25	-0.25	88.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Systems	87.25	87.25	87.25	-0.25	87.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Telecommunications	86.25	86.25	86.25	-0.25	86.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Network Systems	85.25	85.25	85.25	-0.25	85.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Information Systems	84.25	84.25	84.25	-0.25	84.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Services	83.25	83.25	83.25	-0.25	83.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	82.25	82.25	82.25	-0.25	82.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	81.25	81.25	81.25	-0.25	81.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	80.25	80.25	80.25	-0.25	80.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	79.25	79.25	79.25	-0.25	79.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	78.25	78.25	78.25	-0.25	78.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	77.25	77.25	77.25	-0.25	77.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	76.25	76.25	76.25	-0.25	76.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	75.25	75.25	75.25	-0.25	75.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	74.25	74.25	74.25	-0.25	74.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	73.25	73.25	73.25	-0.25	73.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	72.25	72.25	72.25	-0.25	72.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	71.25	71.25	71.25	-0.25	71.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	70.25	70.25	70.25	-0.25	70.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	69.25	69.25	69.25	-0.25	69.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	68.25	68.25	68.25	-0.25	68.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	67.25	67.25	67.25	-0.25	67.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	66.25	66.25	66.25	-0.25	66.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	65.25	65.25	65.25	-0.25	65.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	64.25	64.25	64.25	-0.25	64.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	63.25	63.25	63.25	-0.25	63.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	62.25	62.25	62.25	-0.25	62.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	61.25	61.25	61.25	-0.25	61.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	60.25	60.25	60.25	-0.25	60.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	59.25	59.25	59.25	-0.25	59.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	58.25	58.25	58.25	-0.25	58.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	57.25	57.25	57.25	-0.25	57.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	56.25	56.25	56.25	-0.25	56.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	55.25	55.25	55.25	-0.25	55.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	54.25	54.25	54.25	-0.25	54.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	53.25	53.25	53.25	-0.25	53.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	52.25	52.25	52.25	-0.25	52.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	51.25	51.25	51.25	-0.25	51.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	50.25	50.25	50.25	-0.25	50.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	49.25	49.25	49.25	-0.25	49.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	48.25	48.25	48.25	-0.25	48.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	47.25	47.25	47.25	-0.25	47.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	46.25	46.25	46.25	-0.25	46.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	45.25	45.25	45.25	-0.25	45.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	44.25	44.25	44.25	-0.25	44.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	43.25	43.25	43.25	-0.25	43.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	42.25	42.25	42.25	-0.25	42.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	41.25	41.25	41.25	-0.25	41.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	40.25	40.25	40.25	-0.25	40.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	39.25	39.25	39.25	-0.25	39.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	38.25	38.25	38.25	-0.25	38.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	37.25	37.25	37.25	-0.25	37.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	36.25	36.25	36.25	-0.25	36.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	35.25	35.25	35.25	-0.25	35.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	34.25	34.25	34.25	-0.25	34.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	33.25	33.25	33.25	-0.25	33.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	32.25	32.25	32.25	-0.25	32.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	31.25	31.25	31.25	-0.25	31.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	30.25	30.25	30.25	-0.25	30.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	29.25	29.25	29.25	-0.25	29.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00
AT&T Components	28.25	28.25	28.25	-0.25	28.25	+0.25	+0.25%	10.00	1.00









**ACROSS**

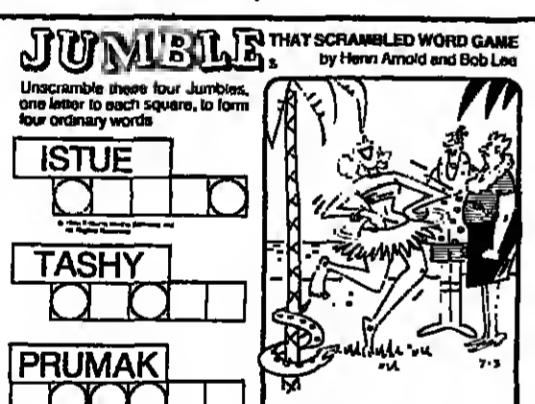
- White frost
- 5 Crossus' country
- 10 Type of oil
- 14 Behold! to Brutus
- 15 Stair part
- 16 Catchall abbr.
- 17 Auto pests
- 20 Calculate approximately
- 21 Sentence in verse
- 22 "creature was stirring
- 23 Eat out
- 25 Bit
- 26 Type of skirt
- 27 Liturgical vestment
- 32 Viscount's superior
- 33 Price increase
- 34 Society-page
- 35 Wryneck's cousin
- 39 Arbor, Mich.
- 40 Busiest airport
- 41 Ye—Shoppes
- 42 Poe's Annabel
- 43 Type of learning
- 44 Most tractable
- 46 Namesakes of Carter's wife
- 47 Cuckoooint
- 48 Vietnamese capital
- 51 Height
- 55 Patrick Henry, for one
- 58 Elfin being
- 59 One of the senses
- 60 Hibernian
- 61 Fountain order
- 62 Hamlet's people
- 63 Raines or Fitzgerald
- 64 Ancient Greek district
- 65 Ancient Greek district
- 66 Com. Comb. forms
- 67 Villa d—
- 68 Martian
- 69 Genesis
- 70 West Yorkshire city
- 71 Pierre's cap
- 72 Ferry and wife
- 73 Scandinavian
- 74 Order to Dobbin
- 75 Trade
- 76 Track
- 77 Preliminaries
- 78 Pittpat in "G.W.T.W."
- 79 C. N. Y., one
- 80 Sud's opposite
- 81 Garden in Genesis
- 82 Marshal—(type of rose)
- 83 Shoshones
- 84 Starr of football fame
- 85 Otherwise
- 86 Los Angeles problem
- 87 Dr. Jorg.

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



"GOSH, MR. WILSON, WHAT DO YOU DO WITH ALL OF YOUR HAIRCUT MONEY?"



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ISTUE

TASHY

PRUMAK

MASTIG

New scrabble the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER IN THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SOOTY ODIUM TOTTER GYPSUM

Answer: IT'S Dracula whom you meet on the street, not sure how to do this—PUT THE SITE ON YOU

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

NIC F C P

Austria 25 25 25 25 25

Amsterdam 30 25 25 25 25

Athens 32 25 25 25 25

Berlin 25 25 25 25 25

Brussels 25 25 25 25 25

Buchs 25 25 25 25 25

Budapest 25 25 25 25 25

Edinburgh 25 25 25 25 25

Florence 25 25 25 25 25

Gibraltar 25 25 25 25 25

Greece 25 25 25 25 25

Helsinki 25 25 25 25 25

Istanbul 25 25 25 25 25

London 25 25 25 25 25

Madrid 25 25 25 25 25

Milan 25 25 25 25 25

Moscow 25 25 25 25 25

Nice 25 25 25 25 25

Paris 25 25 25 25 25

Rome 25 25 25 25 25

Stockholm 25 25 25 25 25

Turku 25 25 25 25 25

Venice 25 25 25 25 25

Vienna 25 25 25 25 25

Zurich 25 25 25 25 25

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

Abu Dhabi 25 25 25 25 25

Bahrain 25 25 25 25 25

Beirut 25 25 25 25 25

Dimoness 33 25 25 25 25

Jordan 25 25 25 25 25

Taiwan 25 25 25 25 25

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Auckland 15 25 25 25 25

Sydney 15 25 25 25 25

Ci-loudy, to-lology; I-rain, h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partially cloudy; r-rain;

Scattered, spotty, shower, stormy;

TUESDAY FORECAST CHANNEL: Skyline FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp 14-10 f-50 LONDON: Cloudy, Temp 16-9 f-50 MADRID: Fair, Temp 25-17 f-51 NEW YORK: Fair, Temp 24-19 f-50 PARIS: Cloudy, Temp 25-17 f-51 ROME: Showers, Temp 17-11 f-51 AVIV: Fair, Temp 22-20 f-51 ZURICH: Showers, Temp 17-13 f-51 BANGKOK: Fair, Temp 33-35 f-51 HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp 31-37 f-51 SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp 31-35 f-51 TOKYO: Temp 29-24 f-51 SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp 31-35 f-51 TOKYO: Temp 28-19 f-51

### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



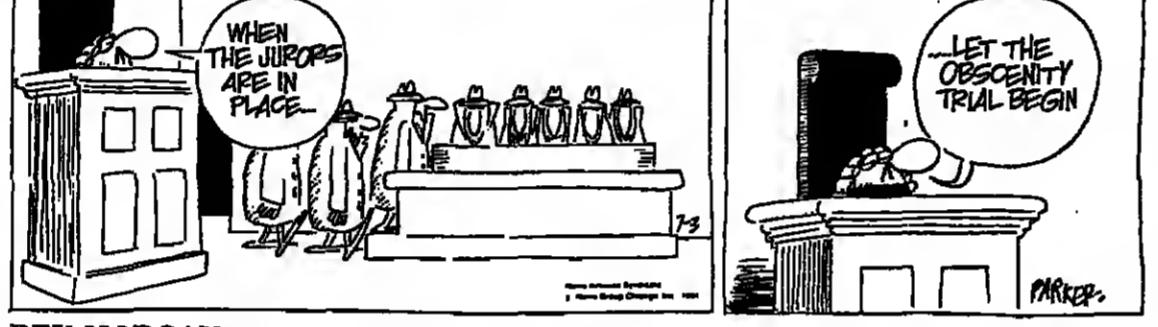
### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



## BOOKS

**WILD BERRIES**  
By Yevgeny Yevtushenko. Translated by Antonina W. Bouis. 296 pp. \$15.95.  
Morrow, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"Wild Berries," Yevgeny Yevtushenko's first novel, is the Soviet equivalent of a potboiler. It consists of action, sex, landscape and elementary discussions of Russian life and literature. The descriptions of landscape are the best part; Yevtushenko is, after all, a well-known poet. Here and there, he manages a nice vignette or two, but generally the writing and the plotting are slapdash. In fact, it's remarkable that such an experienced poet should be so clumsy even in his first novel.

It's hard to say whether he's careless or disorganized or whether he's attempting to borrow the loose, associational structure of modern Western fiction. Whatever the case may be, it doesn't work. In one chapter, the book leaps from Siberia to Chile to show President Salvador Allende Gossens having his portrait painted. The sole link here seems to be that they are politics everywhere. Another chapter introduces a California rock group called the Tails, and here the cross-referencing is the fact that a member of the group had visited the Soviet Union.

Yet there are good moments too. When a young woman gives up her virginity in a playground, the pain she feels derives from the fact that she is lying on a metal toy left behind by the children. The implication that she is leaving behind her childhood and that that pains her is both eloquently and economically expressed. It's a peculiar feature of "Wild Berries," though, that women are always being seduced and abandoned.

Io another good scene, an old-fashioned Russian father tries to understand his English-speaking, coldly ambitious son. The son is going to Moscow to study, and in a complicated metaphor, his father asks him to take along for repair the broken prosthesis of a one-armed workingman. When the son refuses, the father says: "You know how to make people like you

when you need to. But you haven't managed to make me like you."

"Not so persuasive, however, is a beautiful and imperious beckerper, who sweeps into a camp of young geologists on horseback and takes one of them to her mysterious abode, where she teaches him how to sing. While her teaching is well described and suggests a poet finding his voice, the episode is a cavalcade and inexplicably introduced that the effect is spoiled.

"Wild Berries" is good-natured and irresponsible. It begins with the astronaut Yuri Gagarin, who has nothing to do with the plot, simply because he is part of the "atmosphere." There is a mad scientist who mutters in science-fiction jargon about space and immortality. The main thrust of the plot is a search in Siberia, for cassiterite, a tin ore, and this provides the occasion for shooting rapids in a raft, which we have read before.

Using what he knows, Yevtushenko allows his young people a bicker about poetry. Maintaining his posture as a nondangerous dissident, he has them complain about the consumerism of the professional classes and discrimination against the proletariat. Perhaps his worst error is a cloying and unconvincing portrait of a saintly hunchback, who asks "When did the earth begin?" and "Where does time go?"

Perhaps the poet in Yevtushenko lacks the patience that a novel requires—all the ordering of details, development of character and coordination of movement. There's something happy-go-lucky about "Wild Berries," as if the author were saying, "Here, take this for what it's worth." In the Soviet Union, the publisher tells us, the book sold 2.5 million copies when it came out in 1981. Perhaps this is the most significant statement that can be made about it.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times

### Bells of Notre Dame Under Repair

United Press International  
PARIS — The 19th-century bells of Notre Dame Cathedral have been silenced because they are worn down, and \$30,000 must be raised to repair them, a church official said.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ARE there players who subconsciously inspire some of their opponents to create their most woodorous deeds against them? It seems hard to deny that there are players who seem, willy-nilly, to provide certain other players with brilliancy prizes.

For such unfortunate, it makes no difference if they choose a dry, logical defense that one would expect to be proof against violent overthrow. Even such things are likely to blow up in their faces, as may be seen in the encounter between Russian grandmaster Lev Polugayevsky and Filipino grandmaster Eugenio Torre in the third round of the Phillips & Drew International Tournament in London.

Torre chose the conservative, solid main line of the Slav Defense. Alas — all for naught — Polugayevsky pocketed a brilliant prize for his sizzling mating attack.

In the main line of the Slav Defense, Black gives up his pawn to hold the center with 22...R-KN3 through 22...R-N4; 23...P-QN4 so that after 24...P-QR4, preventing 5...P-QR4, he can smoothly develop his QB with 5...B-B4.

White escapes from the restraint of his pawn center with 10...P-K4, but after 10...B-B3; 11 B-Q3, B-KR4; 12 B-KB4, R-K1, Black threatens to break it up with 13...P-K4. Thus, White must acquiesce to 13...P-K5, N-Q4; 14 N-N, B-PxN, which leaves him with N6ch.

Torre therefore tried 21...P-KN3, hoping that the forcing series of moves from 22...RxPch! through 22...K-N1 would permit White only a draw by perpetual check. But Polugayevsky produced the quickly devastating 29...B-R6!, which threatened to mate immediately with 30...Q-N6ch.

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## SPORTS

**iola Shuts Out Tigers Twins' Hitting Fest**

**The Associated Press**  
DETROIT — Kent Hrbek drove in runs with a double and run and Frank Viola pitched a hitless 10-inning game as the Minnesota Twins defeated the Detroit Tigers, 10-0.

Tigers' first-place margin in the Eastern Division of the American League is down to nine games.

It was the first victory over the

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

in five career tries for Viola who has won four in a row.

BALTIMORE 7, RED SOX 0

In Boston, Dave Henderson broke up a pitching duel for the second straight day by leading off the ninth with his seventh home run, giving Seattle a 1-0 victory over the Red Sox.

BALTIMORE 8, YANKEES 0

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson hit a two-run homer and Don Slaught doubled home two more runs as the Royals shut out New York, 8-0.

ROYALS 7, BREWERS 6

In Milwaukee, Brian Downing hit a pair of three-run homers, including one in the seventh inning that broke a 4-4 tie and gave California a 7-6 victory over the Brewers.

METS 2, BRAVES 1

METS 3, BRAVES 2

In the National League, at New York, pinch runner Jose Oquendo scored from third base on a wild pitch by Jeff Dedmon in the seventh, giving the Mets a 3-2 victory over Atlanta and a sweep of their doubleheader. The Mets won the opener, 2-1, when Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run single with two out in the seventh.

ASTROS 13, PHILLIES 1

In Philadelphia, Jerry Mumphrey hit a pair of two-run home runs and had a career-high six RBIs as Houston overwhelmed the Phillies, 13-1.

CLEVELAND 13, RANGERS 5

CLEVELAND 13, CARMEN CASTILLO

in five runs, four with his career grand-slam Homer and a Don Schulze earned his first league victory as the Indians over Texas, 13-5.

ORIOLAS 8, WHITE SOX 3

CLEVELAND, Eddie Murray and te Gross hit home runs and Young got a key triple as

Astros 13, Phillies 1.

PHILADELPHIA 7, PHILLIES 6

In Philadelphia, Al Lee Hammaker, last year's National League ERA leader, pitched six innings to win his first game of the season and lead the Giants to their fifth straight victory, a 7-4 defeat of Pittsburgh.

CARDS 4, DODGERS 3

In Los Angeles, Jody Davis's two-run triple and two singles helped LA defeat the Dodgers, 4-3.

PADRES 3, CARDINALS 1

In San Diego, Ed Whitson pitched 6½ innings to earn his ninth victory as the Padres downed St. Louis, 3-1.

ST. LOUIS 2, CARDINALS 1

In San Diego, Ed Whitson pitched 6½ innings to earn his ninth victory as the Padres downed St. Louis, 3-1.

PHILADELPHIA 4, REDS 1

In Cincinnati, Jim Dickey and Mike Schmidt hit two-run doubles and Steve Carlton pitched seven scoreless

innings to lead the Reds to a 4-1 victory over the Phillies.

DETROIT 10, REDS 4

In Detroit, Alan Trammell hit a two-run triple and two singles to lead the Tigers to a 10-4 victory over the Reds.

DETROIT 10, CINCINNATI 4

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